

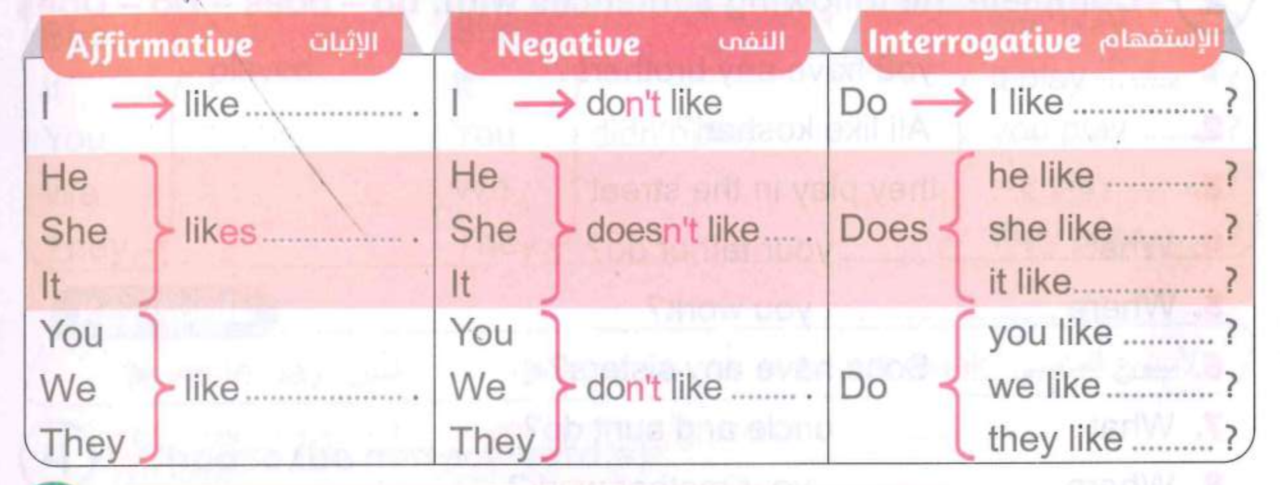
Contents

Part 1

General Revision on Primary (4)

مراجعة على (Connect 4)

Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط



Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفى	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → like............ .	I → don't like	Do → I like .... ?
He / She / It } likes............ .	He / She / It } doesn't like.... .	Does { he like .... ? / she like .... ? / it like............ ?
You / We / They } like............ .	You / We / They } don't like	Do { you like .... ? / we like .... ? / they like .... ?

1 Choose the correct word(s):

1. Dad (work – works – is working) every day.
2. They (play – are playing – plays) basketball every Friday.
3. The teacher (doesn't – don't – isn't) like noisy children.
4. He sometimes (wash – washes – is washing) his car.
5. Where (do – does – did) Rasha go every weekend?
6. The farmer (goes – go – is going) to his farm in the morning.
7. When does she (paint – paints – painted) pictures?
8. They (don't – doesn't – hasn't) work on Saturdays.
9. He doesn't (has – have – had) a shower every morning.
10. She (like – liking – likes) sports.
11. Does Dalia have a notebook? - Yes, (she – she does – she do).
12. Do you have a toy car? - No, I (do – doesn't – don't).
13. He (get – getting – gets) up in the morning.
14. Do they (likes – like – liking) basketball?
15. On Monday, she (cleaning – clean – cleans) the house.

16. She (isn't – don't – doesn't) go shopping on Monday.
17. He doesn't (doing – does – do) homework on Friday.
18. We don't (likes – like – liking) high jump.
19. A firefighter (drive – drives – delivers) a red truck.
20. She doesn't like soup, but she (don't like – doesn't like – likes) milk.

2 Complete the following sentences with: do – does – Do – Does

1. .... you have any brothers?
2. .... Ali like koshari?
3. ....they play in the street?
4. What .... your father do?
5. Where .... you work?
6. .... Soha have any sisters?
7. What .... uncle and aunt do?
8. Where .... your mother work?
9. What .... a fireman do?
10. What .... nurses wear?
11. When .... the bell ring?

3 Change the following sentences into singular as in the example:

1. Firemen wear helmets. ▶ The fireman wears a helmet.
2. They teach English. ▶ Miss Sahar ....
3. I have two cousins. ▶ Mervat ....
4. Doctors work in hospitals. ▶ The doctor ....
5. They are watching TV now. ▶ He ....
6. I'm drawing pictures. ▶ She ....
7. They have two aunts. ▶ He ....
8. We play football. ▶ I ....
9. You like chocolate. ▶ Noura ....
10. They always help us. ▶ Mostafa ....



Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I / He / She / It / You / We / They played	I / He / She / It / You / We / They did not play / didn't play	Did I play.........? / he play.........? / she play.........? / it play.........? / you play.........? / we play.........? / they play.........?

Key words

▶ yesterday أمس ▶ ago منذ ▶ last week الأسبوع الماضي

4 Choose the correct word(s):

1. The family (watch – watches – watched) TV last night
2. She (cook – cooks – cooked) a delicious dish yesterday evening.
3. He (play – plays – played) the guitar at the party last week.
4. It (had – was – did) my birthday party yesterday.
5. He didn't (open – opens – opening) all his presents.
6. They (finish – finishes – finished) all the cake at the party last Friday.
7. She didn't (listen – listens – listening) to music yesterday.
8. My dad (come – comes – came) home at five yesterday.
9. He (sing – sings – sang) and played at the party.
10. Mom didn't (shop – shops – shopping) last week.
11. They (live – lives – lived) in Egypt thousands of years ago.
12. They (has – have – had) lots of different jobs in the past.
13. She didn't (has – have – had) a party last Friday.
14. (Do – Does – Did) you have a good day yesterday?
15. What (did – was – were) you do last night?
16. Where did they (play – played – playing) tennis last Sunday?
17. Did he (walk – walks – walked) to school yesterday?

18. She (drop – drops – dropped) the paint because she wasn't careful.
19. (Was – Were – Did) you at home yesterday?
20. She (breaks – is breaking – broke) the dishes an hour ago.
21. Why (do – does – did) they join the club yesterday?
22. What (was – were – did) he do last week?
23. Who did he (visit – visits – visited) yesterday?
24. She (wasn't – weren't – didn't) find her lost pencil.
25. We (wasn't – weren't – didn't) at home last night.
26. Ola didn't (help – helps – helped) her mom with the housework yesterday.

5 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Amy eats an apple every day. (yesterday)
▶ ....
2. Builders used stone to build the hotel. (What)
▶ ....?
3. They are working now. (last night)
▶ ....
4. People lived in caves and tents a long time ago. (Where)
▶ ....?
5. He listens to his new CD. (an hour ago)
▶ ....
6. Yes, Adel broke all the dishes. (Did)
▶ ....?
7. We learn new facts and new skills. (last week)
▶ ....
8. He had a swimming lesson on Monday. (When)
▶ ....?
9. She's having lots of fun at the club. (yesterday)
▶ ....
10. He invents lots of different things. (a year ago)
▶ ....

Comparison

☆ The lion is a strong animal.
☆ The lion is stronger than the wolf.
☆ The lion is the strongest animal.
☆ The red flower is beautiful.
☆ The red flower is more beautiful than the purple flower.
☆ The red flower is the most beautiful flower.

6 Choose the correct word(s):

1. My grandfather is the (old – older – oldest) in the family.
2. Lions are (the most – more – the least) dangerous than foxes.
3. The elephant is the (heavy – heavier – heaviest) animal.
4. Question 3 is (more – less – the most) difficult question.
5. Today, I'm (happy – happier – happiest) than yesterday.
6. My brother Hani is ill. He is the (saddest – sadder – sad) one in the family.
7. The mouse is one of the (small – smaller – smallest) animals.
8. Monkeys are (less intelligent – more intelligent – the most intelligent) than pandas.
9. The lion is big, but the hippo is (biggest – bigger – big).
10. My school is (old – older – oldest) than my house.
11. This test is (the most important – least important – more important) one this week.
12. I think fish is (more delicious – the most delicious – more delicious than) chicken.
13. Monkeys are the (funny – funnier – funniest) animals in the zoo.
14. My little sister is (thin – thinner – thinnest) than me.
15. Salim is the (more careful – most careful – the most careful) driver in our town.
16. The horse is one of the (fast – faster – fastest) animals.
17. My painting is (more colorful – more colorful than – the most colorful) my friend's painting.

18. Heba was wearing (the – than – as) nicest dress in the party.
19. Reading is (useful – more useful – the most useful) than watching TV.
20. The purple blouse is (the most beautiful – most beautiful – less beautiful) one in the shop.

can يستطيع - can't لا يستطيع

☆ I can fly a kite.
☆ Mona can't drive a car.
☆ Can you run quickly? ▶ Yes, I can.
☆ Can you climb a tree? ▶ No, I can't.

7 Choose the correct word(s):

1. Marium can't (playing – plays – play) basketball.
2. Can he (jump – jumps – jumping) over the fence?
3. He can (runs – run – running) across the bridge.
4. No, he (can – can't – is) go out. He's tired.
5. I'm a good football player. I (can – am – can't) play football.
6. He doesn't like water. He (can – can't – isn't) swim.
7. Now, he can (open – opens – opening) his presents.
8. He can't (ride – rides – riding) a horse.
9. Can he play baseball? - No, (can't – he can – he can't).
10. He (can – can't – isn't) run, but he can walk.
11. He can't read, but he (can – can't – isn't) draw a picture.
12. (Can – Are – Is) Ali play tennis?
13. Yes, he (can – can't – isn't).
14. He can (drink – drinks – drinking) his milk.
15. Can he play football? - No, (he can – he can't – he).
16. He can (uses – use – using) a computer.
17. She can't (swim – swims – swimming).
18. He (can – can't – isn't) ride a bike, but he can play with a ball.

This - That - These - Those

This is	▶▶▶ هذا - هذه (للمفرد القريب)
That is	▶▶▶ هذا - هذه (للمفرد البعيد)
These are	▶▶▶ هؤلاء (للجمع القريب)
Those are	▶▶▶ هؤلاء (للجمع البعيد)

8 Choose the correct word(s):

1. What is (this – those – these)?
2. (That – Those – These) is my castle.
3. (These – This – That) are books
4. (These – Those – This) is my bag.
5. (That – This – Those) are my cars.
6. What are (that – these – this)?
7. (That – Those – These) is my aunt.
8. That (am – is – are) a bird.
9. These (am – is – are) shops.
10. Those (am – is – are) dark clouds.
11. This (am – is – are) my chair.
12. Those are (boat – train – planes).
13. That is a (tigers – fox – lions).
14. This is a (pen – books – pencils).
15. These are (bird – animal – trees).
16. (Those – This – These) girl is hopping on squares.
17. (This – Those – That) planes are fast.
18. (That – Those – These) is my garden.
19. (These – Those – This) isn't a teddy bear.
20. (This – That – These) are your new toys.
21. (This – Those – These) is my pen.
22. (This – That – Those) is the moon.
23. What are (this – those – that)?
24. What's (these – those – this)?
25. What (am – is – are) that?

Giving advice (should – shouldn't)

☆ You should (يجب) help your mom at home.

☆ You shouldn't (لا يجب) eat unhealthy food.

9 Complete the following sentences with: should – shouldn't

1. You .... waste your time.
2. We .... do our homework.
3. She .... go to bed early.
4. He .... eat his sandwiches.
5. You .... shout in class.
6. We .... play in the street.
7. I .... help my friends.
8. They .... eat much sugar.
9. We .... go to the dentist twice a year.
10. You .... drink milk before going to bed.
11. We .... listen to our teachers.
12. I .... make a noise.
13. She .... drink too many sweet drinks.
14. You .... brush your teeth.
15. He .... fight in class.
16. We .... eat vegetables and fruits.
17. I .... run and jump at home.
18. They .... read a lot.
19. She .... speak loudly in class.
20. We .... be good pupils.

Punctuation علامات الترقيم

1 The Capital letters

▶ We use them:

○ at the beginning of sentences, names of people, towns, cities, countries, continents, nationalities, languages, days of the week, months of the year, seas, oceans, mountains, rivers, famous places, abbreviations and the pronoun "I".

○ تستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بداية الجملة و بداية أسماء الأشخاص و المدن و البلاد و القارات و الجنسيات و اللغات و أيام الأسبوع و شهور السنة و أسماء البحار و المحيطات و الجبال و الأنهار و الأماكن الشهيرة والإختصارات و الضمير (I) بمعنى أنا.

○ I saw Mrs Hala in the Egyptian Museum last April.

○ He learns Arabic, English and French at his school.

2 The Comma (,)

▶ We use it:

○ after (Yes - No), after and before (please), to separate words, phrases in a list or to separate two sentences with a conjunction.

○ تستخدم بعد كلمات (No - Yes) وقبل أو بعد كلمة (please) وعندما نريد أن نفصل كلمات أو عبارات في قائمة وعندما نريد أن نفصل جملتين مرتبطين برابط.

○ I need flour, butter, eggs and sugar for the cake.

○ Yes, I'd like some juice, please.

○ When I reach my school, I greet all my friends.

3 The Full stop (.)

▶ We use it:

○ at the end of the statement. ○ تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

○ My family bought a new car.

4 The Question mark (?)

▶ We use it:

○ at the end of the question. ○ تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الإستفهامية (السؤال).

○ Where are you going?

5 The Exclamation Mark (!)

▶ We use it:

○ at the end of a sentence to show a strong feeling.

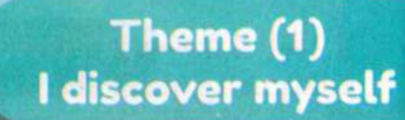
○ نستخدم علامة التعجب (!) في نهاية الجملة لنظهر الشعور القوي أو التأكيد على معنى الجملة.

○ That's interesting!

○ What a nice car!

○ I love Egypt!

○ She's very happy!





We plant our food

نحن نزرع طعامنا

In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of food.
- understand food chains.
- listen to a conversation about favorite food.
- practice making suggestions with how about.
- read a fairy tale.
- understand decimal fractions.
- research and make a poster about fruit and vegetables that grow in Egypt.
- practice saying vowel sounds.
- write a recipe.

Objectives

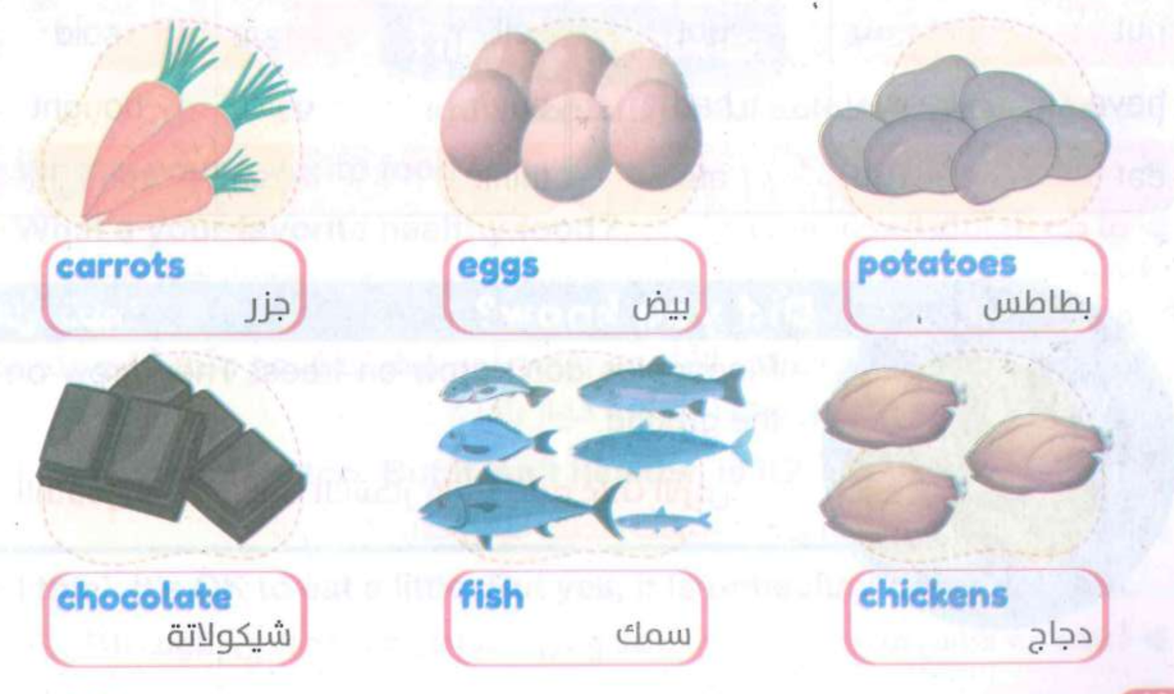
Vocabulary	bananas, beans, cakes, candy, carrots, chocolate, coconuts, eggs, grapes, lemons, limes, mangoes, milk, onions, pineapples, rice, chickpeas, ingredients, legumes, seeds, rows, harvest, energy, producers, consumers, decomposers, primary, secondary, tertiary, castle, giant, grabbed, chopped, cage
Language	Hello, what would you like? -I'd like some carrots, please. Are there any beans? -Yes, there are. / -No, there aren't. **Making suggestions:** How about buying some coconuts? Countable and uncountable foods with a, an, some, and any
Reading	Text about the production of chickpeas from the farm to the dinner table Text about a food chain Food diaries A fairy tale: Jack and the Beanstalk Reading a recipe for basbousa
Listening	dialog between two friends about healthy and unhealthy food, and food preferences Dialog at the market
Speaking	Roleplaying a dialog between customers and market sellers, discussion about food production, discussion about personal diet and how to make sensible food choices
Writing	Write a recipe for a healthy meal giving ingredients and instructions
Project	Making a poster about the production and use of a locally-produced fruit, vegetable, or legume

Lesson 1 Food and drink

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



ثمرة الليم هى ثمرة حمضية تشبه الليمون، وتكون عادة مستديرة الشكل ولونها أخضر وأحياناً مابين الأخضر والأصفر.



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

healthy	صحي	at home	فى البيت
unhealthy	غير صحي	at the market	فى السوق
fresh	طازج	garden	حديقة

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
collect	يجمع	collected	love	يحب	loved
listen	يستمع	listened	like	يحب	liked

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
read	يقرأ	read	grow	يزرع	grew
put	يضع	put	sell	يبيع	sold
have	يملك - عنده	had	buy	يشتري	bought
eat	يأكل	ate	think	يفكر	thought



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

Pineapples don't grow on trees! They grow on the ground.

الأناناس لا ينمو على الأشجار وإنما ينمو على الأرض.

Read and learn

A conversation between Dina and Farida
حوار بين دينا وفريدة

Dina: What's your favorite food, Farida?

Farida: That's easy! It's chocolate.

Dina: Mmm... I love chocolate too. But it isn't healthy, is it?

Farida: I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is unhealthy if you eat a lot.

Dina: What's your favorite healthy food?

Farida: Oh, I like chicken and I like fish. But my favorite is mango. We have a mango tree in the garden.

Dina: I love mango too. We don't have a mango tree. We have a lime tree and a lemon tree.

Farida: My uncle grows onions and potatoes. He has chickens too. He collects fresh eggs every day. Sometimes he sells them at the market.

The lesson notes

عند سؤال شخص عن طعامه المفضل نستخدم الآتي:

- **What's your favorite food?** ما هو طعامك المفضل؟
- **What's your favorite healthy food?** ما هو طعامك الصحي المفضل؟

☆ إقرأ واستمع إلى النصف الأول من الحوار بين دينا وفريدة لتتعلم كيف تعبر عن رأيك تجاه شيئ معين، وكيف تتبادل الآراء مع شخص آخر، كيف تتفق مع بعض آراءه وتختلف مع بعضها، كل هذا بشكل مهذب وبلغة حوار راقية.

- **I love chocolate too. But it isn't healthy, is it?**
  أنا أحب الشيكولاتة أيضاً ولكنها ليست صحية، أليس كذلك؟
- **I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is unhealthy if you eat a lot.**
  أعتقد أنه لابأس من تناول القليل منها، ولكن نعم إنها غير صحية إن تناولت الكثير.

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

unhealthy – mango tree – grow – healthy – chicken

Dina : What's your favorite food, Farida?
Farida : That's easy! It's chocolate.
Dina : Mmm... I love chocolate too. But it isn't ...., is it?
Farida : I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is .... if you eat a lot.
Dina : What's your favorite healthy food?
Farida : Oh, I like .... and I like fish. But my favorite is mango. We have a .... in the garden.

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. What's your favorite food?	a) They are healthy.
2. He collects	b) them at the market.
3. It is unhealthy	c) fresh eggs every day.
4. Sometimes he sells	d) if you eat a lot of chocolate.
	e) I love mangoes.

3 Choose the correct word:

1. Most children like (limes – chocolate – onions). It's a sweet food.
2. (Pineapples – Onions – Beans) are a kind of fruit.
3. We don't grow (coconuts – lemons – chicken). We raise them.
4. We get fresh (fish – eggs – carrots) from chicken.
5. Eating a lot of chocolate is (healthy – unhealthy – good).
6. Most Egyptians eat (beans – limes – coconuts) for breakfast.

7. My sister likes (lemon – onion – bean) juice. It's her favorite juice.
8. (Potatoes – Limes – Carrots) are orange in color. They are a kind of vegetables.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. your – healthy – favorite – What's – food?
   ▶ .... ?
2. unhealthy – a lot – It is – if – eat – you.
   ▶ ....
3. a mango – the garden – have – tree – We – in.
   ▶ ....
4. you – home – Do – at – grow – fruit?
   ▶ .... ?
5. grows – potatoes – My – and – onions – uncle.
   ▶ ....
6. collects – day – every – eggs – He – fresh.
   ▶ ....
7. Farida – healthy – Does – is – chocolate – think?
   ▶ .... ?

5 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

1. Farida's favorite food is chocolate. ( )
2. Dina doesn't like chocolate. ( )
3. Farida's favorite healthy food is fish. ( )
4. Farida has a mango tree in her garden. ( )
5. Dina has a mango tree in her garden. ( )
6. Farida's uncle buys eggs at the market. ( )

6 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. what's your favorite food, farida

▶ ....

2. does dina like chocolate

▶ ....

3. they grow mangoes limes and lemons in their garden

▶ ....

4. uncle ashraf grows onions and potatoes

▶ ....

7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

"My favorite foods and drinks"

▶ Ideas to help you: foods - vegetables - fruits - juice - milk - water



....

....

....

....

....

....



Lesson 2 Science

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

Part (1) From farm to fork من المزرعة إلى طاولة الطعام







chickpeas حُمص	legumes بقوليات	lentils عدس	peanuts بندق







seeds بذور	harvest (v) يحصد	in rows في صفوف







ingredient مكون	recipe وصفة	digestive system الجهاز الهضمي

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

delicious meals	وجبات لذيذة	properly	بشكل صحيح
soup	شوربة	regularly	بشكل منتظم
such as	مثل	locally	محلياً

Part (2) Food chain سلسلة الطعام

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



food chain سلسلة الطعام



producer منتج



consumer مستهلك



decomposers محللين - محللات



primary أول - أولي



secondary ثاني - ثانوي



tertiary ثالث - مرحلة ثالثة



energy طاقة



nutrients عناصر غذائية



ecosystem النظام البيئى

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

caterpillar	دودة	eagle	نسر
beetle	خنفساء	fungi	فطر - الفطريات
lizard	سحلية	wheat	قمح
snake	ثعبان	date palm	نخلة
fox	ثعلب	grass	حشائش - عشب

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

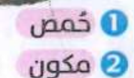
Present	Past	Present	Past
belong to يخص - ينتمى إلى	belonged to	look يبدو	looked
harvest يحصد	harvested	plant يزرع	planted
turn تتحول	turned	water يروي	watered
check يفحص	checked	call تسمى	called
enjoy يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	use يستخدم - يستعمل	used
help يساعد	helped	provide يمد - يزود	provided

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
keep يحفظ	kept	give ... back يعيد	gave ... back
make ... into تحولها إلى	made into	show تظهر - تبين	showed
take يأخذ	took	see يرى	saw
get يحصل على	got	write يكتب	wrote

Read and learn

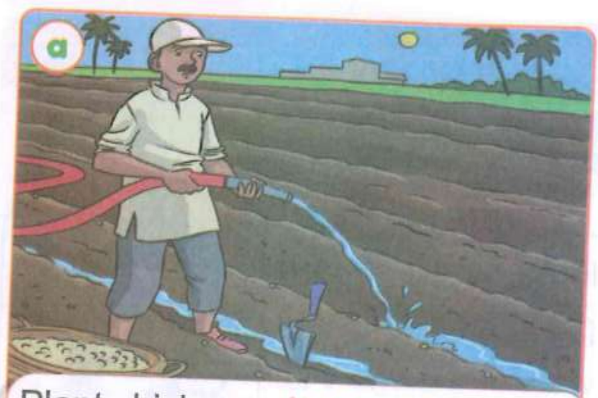
From farm to fork من المزرعة إلى طاولة الطعام



Ashraf grows chickpeas ❶. Chickpeas are an important ingredient ❷ in many recipes ❸ such as koshari and hummus. Chickpeas aren't a fruit or a vegetable ❹. They belong to ❺ a group of foods called legumes ❻. Other legumes are lentils ❼ and peanuts ❽. Chickpeas are a healthy food. They can help to keep your digestive system ❾ working properly ❿.

The chickpeas that you eat are the seeds ⓫ of the chickpea plant. This is how you grow chickpeas and make them into delicious meals.

1. حُمص
2. مكون
3. وصفات
4. خضار
5. ينتمون إلى
6. بقوليات
7. عدس
8. فول سوداني
9. جهازك الهضمي
10. بشكل صحيح
11. بذور



Plant chickpeas in rows ❶. Water them regularly ❷.

❶ فى صفوف ❷ بشكل منتظم



Check the chickpea plants. They should look green and healthy.



After a while ❸, the chickpeas will turn brown ❹. This is when you harvest ❺ them and collect the seeds.

❸ بعد فترة ❹ تتحول إلى اللون البني ❺ تحصدهم



Put the seeds into bags and take them to the market.



Marwa buys some chickpeas and other ingredients ❻ at the market to make a delicious meal ❼.

❻ مكونات ❼ وجبة لذيذة

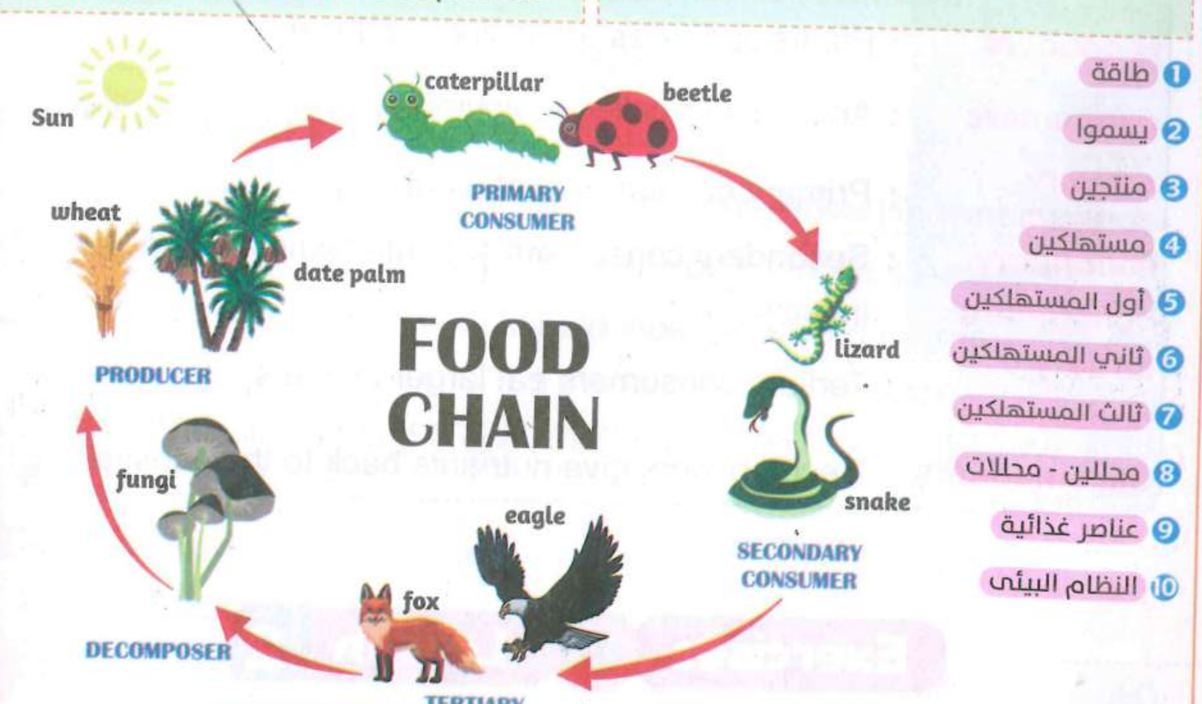


Marwa puts the chickpeas in koshari and enjoys it with her family.

FOOD CHAIN سلسلة الطعام

The sun provides energy ❶ for plants to grow.
Plants and trees are called ❷ producers ❸.
Animals are called consumers ❹.
Primary consumers ❺ eat plants.

Secondary consumers ❻ eat small animals and insects.
Tertiary consumers ❼ eat larger animals.
Decomposers ❽ give nutrients ❾ back to the ecosystem ❿.



❶ طاقة
❷ يسمى
❸ منتجين
❹ مستهلكين
❺ أول المستهلكين
❻ ثاني المستهلكين
❼ ثالث المستهلكين
❽ محللين - محلات
❾ عناصر غذائية
❿ النظام البيئى

The lesson purpose الغرض من الدرس

☆ الغرض من الجزء الأول من الدرس هو الإشارة إلى أهمية الطعام وتعريف الطالب بمدى المجهود الذى بُذل من أناس مختلفين حتى يصل إليه الطعام الذى يأكله فى شكل وجبات لذيذة موجودة على الطاولة أمامه.

ⓐ Farmers plant the seeds, water them, look after them and harvest them after that.
ⓑ They take the food to the market.
ⓒ The sellers at the market sell the food to people.
ⓓ Your mom buys the food at the market, take it home and cooks delicious meals for you.

☆ الغرض من الجزء الثانى من الدرس هو تعريف الطالب عن دوره الطعام فى النظام البيئى ودور العوامل البيئية ودور كل كائن حى فى هذه الدورة، وبالتالى أى خلل يحدثه الإنسان لأى من النباتات أوالحيوانات أوالعوامل البيئية التى تساعد النبات أن ينمو بالتأكيد سوف تؤثر على هذه الدورة وتؤثر على طعامه هو ذاته.

the sun	: provides energy for plants to grow.
producers	: Plants and trees are called producers.
consumers	: Animals are called consumers.
primary consumers	: Primary consumers eat plants.
secondary consumers	: Secondary consumers eat small animals and insects.
tertiary consumers	: Tertiary consumers eat larger animals.
decomposers	: Decomposers give nutrients back to the ecosystem.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Decomposers - nutrients - ecosystem - producers - Tertiary consumers

The sun provides energy for plants to grow. Plants and trees are called .... Animals are called consumers. Primary consumers eat plants. Secondary consumers eat small animals and insects. .... eat larger animals. .... give nutrients back to the ....

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. Chickpeas are an important	a) back to the ecosystem.
2. Secondary consumers eat	b) a group of foods called legumes.
3. Decomposers give nutrients	c) ingredient in many recipes.
4. Chickpeas belong to	d) are called producers.
	e) small animals and insects.

3 Choose the correct word:

1. Chickpeas are an important (ingredient – tree – meal) in many recipes.
2. Plants and trees are called (producers – decomposers – insects).
3. When you grow plants, they should look green and (brown – healthy – unhealthy).
4. When the chickpeas turn brown, this is when we (plant – grow – harvest) them.
5. The sun provides (water – soil – energy) for plants to grow.
6. Primary (nutrients – consumers – producers) eat plants.
7. Chickpeas belong to a group of foods called (juice – legumes – meats).
8. (Tertiary – Secondary – Primary) consumers eat larger animals.
9. Animals are called (insects – ingredients – consumers).
10. (Decomposers – Consumers – Producers) give nutrients back to the ecosystem.

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. aren't – a – Chickpeas – vegetable – a fruit – or.
   ▶ ....
2. molokhia – grow – garden – We – our – in.
   ▶ ....

3. food – healthy – Chickpeas – a – are.

▶ ....

4. plants – The sun – to grow – for – energy – provides.

▶ ....

5. producers – called – are – trees – Plants – and.

▶ ....

6. eat – insects – Secondary consumers – small – and – animals.

▶ ....

7. nutrients – the ecosystem – give – Decomposers – to – back.

▶ ....

5 **Read the text, then answer the questions below:**

Chickpeas are an important ingredient in many recipes such as koshari and hummus. Chickpeas aren't a fruit or a vegetable. They belong to a group of foods called legumes. Other legumes are lentils and peanuts. Chickpeas are a healthy food. They can help to keep your digestive system working properly.



A Choose the correct answer:

1. Chickpeas aren't a fruit or a (crop – plant – vegetable).
2. Chickpeas are a (healthy – unhealthy – bad) food.

B Answer these questions:

3. What kind of food group do chickpeas belong to?

▶ ....

4. How are chickpeas important?

 ....

Lesson 3 My shopping list





The countable and uncountable foods and drinks
تصنيف الأطعمة والمشروبات على أساس تعد أو لا تعد

Countable تُجمع

English	Arabic
tomatoes	طماطم
orange	برتقالة
grapes	عنب
apple	تفاحة
boiled eggs	بيض مسلوق
fried eggs	بيض مقلي
burger	برجر
cucumber	خيار
date	بلحة
peanut	بندقة
almond	لوزة (مفرد لوز)
lentil	عدس
pineapple	mango
coconut	banana
lime	lemon
bean	onion
carrot	potato
chicken	chickpea

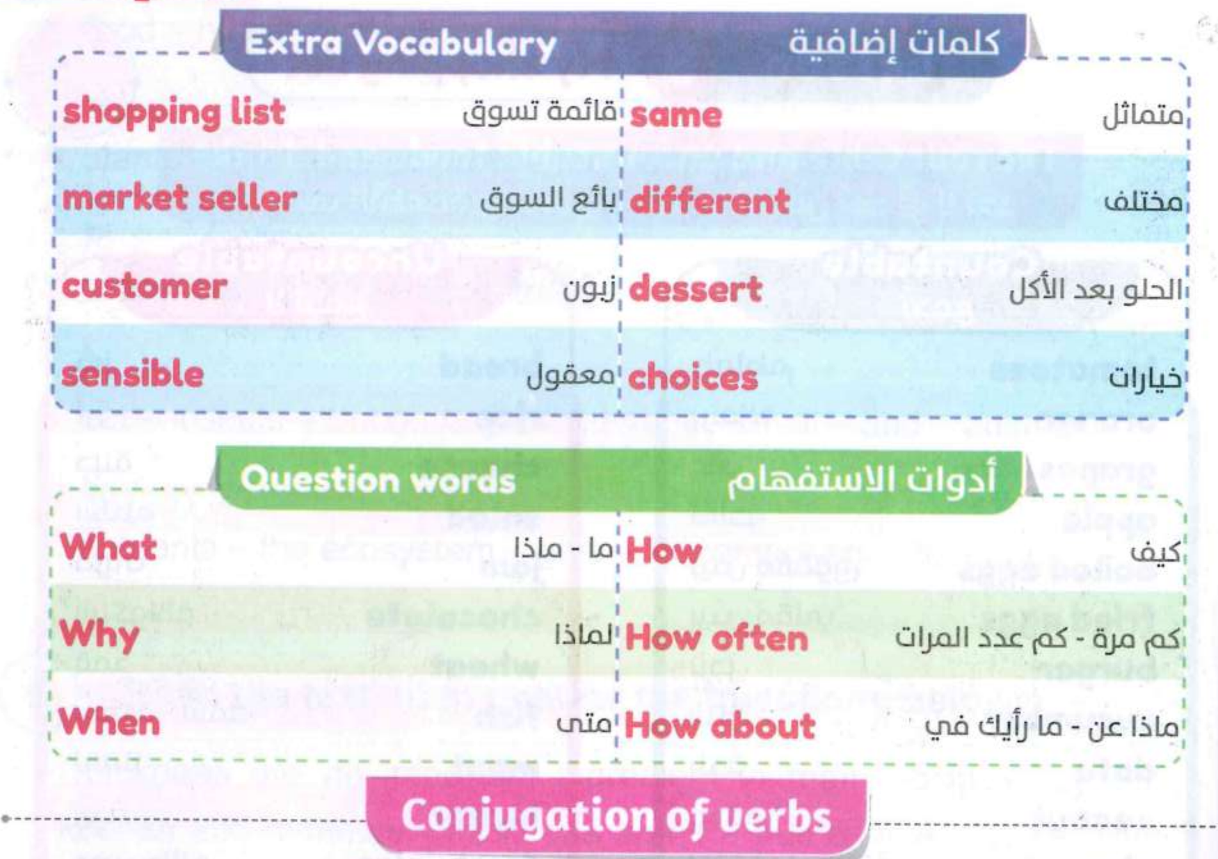
Uncountable لا تُجمع

English	Arabic
bread	خُبز
rice	أرز
cheese	جبنة
salad	سلطة
jam	مربى
chocolate	شيكولاتة
wheat	قمح
fish	سمكة - سمك
meat	لحمة
butter	زبدة
fresh juice	عصير طازج
sugar	سكر
honey	عسل
soup	شوربة
tea	شاي
coffee	قهوة
water	مياه
milk	حليب

ملاحظات هامة:

◀ كلمة (french fries) ← بطاطس مقلية) دائمًا جمع وتعامل معاملة الجمع.
◀ الكلمات (candy – cake – pizza) يمكن أن تستخدم كأسماء تُعد أو لا تُعد.
◀ هناك كلمات لا تُعد يمكن أن تُجمع إن كنا نقصد أن نشير إلى أنواع منها مثل (fish – wheat – meat – food).
◀ الكلمات (tea – coffee – juice) يمكن أن يستخدموا كأسماء تُعد في حالة أننا نقصد عدد الأكواب.

▶ I drank two orange juices. = I drank two glasses of orange juice.
▶ Dad drinks two teas after lunch. = Dad drinks two cups of tea after lunch.



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

shopping list	قائمة تسوق	same	متماثل
market seller	بائع السوق	different	مختلف
customer	زبون	dessert	الحلو بعد الأكل
sensible	معقول	choices	خيارات

Question words أدوات الاستفهام

What	ما - ماذا	How	كيف
Why	لماذا	How often	كم مرة - كم عدد المرات
When	متى	How about	ماذا عن - ما رأيك في

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
happen	يحدث	happened	want	يريد - يرغب	wanted
work	يعمل	worked	need	يحتاج	needed

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
write down	يدون	wrote down	say	يقول	said
make sure	يتأكد	made sure	begin	يبدأ	began

Tip!

▶ Make sure you eat a balanced diet so your body gets the nutrients it needs.

◀ تأكد أنك تتناول نظام غذائي متوازن لكي يحصل جسمك على المواد المغذية التي يحتاجها.

Look and read



1 Hello, what would you like?
I would like some carrots, please.



2 Are there any tomatoes?
Yes, look! There are lots of tomatoes.



3 Would you like an orange?
Yes, please. Can I have some grapes too?



4 How about buying some lemons and pineapples, too?
No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

لاحظ أن:

◀ في حوارات البيع والشراء في الغالب البائع هو الذي يبدأ بالتحية ويبدأ بسؤال المشتري عن ما يريد شراؤه بأسلوب مهذب.

- Hello, what would you like? ○ مرحبًا ماذا ترغبين؟
  - ↳ I would like some carrots, please. أود بعض الجزر من فضلك.

◀ في حوارات البيع والشراء في الغالب البائع ينهي حواره باقتراح بعض الأصناف الأخرى على المشتري لكي يشتريها.

- How about buying some lemons, too? ○ ما رأيك في شراء بعض الليمون أيضًا؟
  - ↳ No, thanks. That's all I need for now. لا أشكرك. هذا كل ما أحتاجه الآن.

◀ التعبير (How about) يستخدم للإقتراح ويتبع إما بـ (اسم Noun) أو (verb + ing)

▶ How about buying some pineapples? ↳ No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

▶ How about going to the market? ↳ That's a good idea. هذه فكرة جيدة.

لاحظ الأسلوب المهذب في الأسئلة الآتية والرد عليها أيضًا يكون بأسلوب مهذب.

- What would you like? ↪ I would like some carrots. (I want some carrots.)
- Would you like an orange? ↪ Yes, please. (Yes, I would.)
- Would you like some potatoes? ↪ No, thanks. (No, I wouldn't.)

Grammar Study



a – an

- There are twenty six letters in the English alphabet. Five are vowels: [a – e – i – o – u] and the others are consonants.
- يوجد 26 حرفًا في الإنجليزية , منهم 5 حروف تسمى بالحروف المتحركة وهم: [a – e – i – o – u] وبقية الحروف تسمى بالحروف الساكنة.

a

- تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بصوت حرف ساكن.

▶ a boy ▶ a girl ▶ a man ▶ a rabbit ▶ a tree

an

- تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بصوت حرف متحرك.

▶ an apple ▶ an egg ▶ an insect ▶ an orange ▶ an umbrella

لاحظ أن:

◀ (a - an) لا يستخدما إلا قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يمكن أن يجمع فقط ولا يجوز استخدامهما قبل الأسماء التى لا تعد (لا تجمع).

Nouns الأسماء

- Nouns are divided into countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
- تنقسم الأسماء إلى أسماء تعد (تجمع) وأسماء لا تعد (لا تجمع).
- Most nouns are countable and have a singular and plural form.

- معظم الأسماء تعد ولها صيغة مفرد وصيغة جمع.

grape → grapes	tomato → tomatoes	knife → knives
story → stories	watch → watches	man → men
dress → dresses	brush → brushes	mouse → mice

- There are other nouns which are uncountable. They do not have a plural form.
- بعض الأسماء الأخرى هي أسماء لا تعد وهي التي ليس لها صيغة جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد.

→ cheese → bread → butter → rice → milk → water → orange juice → soup → meat → sugar → salt → honey → salad → jam → chocolate → tea ....

some بعض – any أي

- We can use (some – any) before countable or uncountable nouns.
- يمكن أن نستخدم (any – some) قبل الأسماء التي تعد أو قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد.
- We use (some) in affirmative sentences and the word (any) in questions and negative sentences.
- تستخدم (some) في الجمل المثبتة ، بينما تستخدم (any) في الجمل المنفية والإستفهامية.
- لاحظ أن الأسم الذي يعد الذي يستخدم بعد (any – some) دائمًا يكون جمع.
- كلمة (There is) معناها (يوجد) وتتبع باسم مفرد أو اسم لا يعد، بينما كلمة (There are) معناها (يوجد) أيضًا ولكنها تتبع باسم جمع.
- لاحظ استخدام (is) مع الأسماء التي لا تعد واستخدام (are) مع الأسماء الجمع في الجمل الآتية.

▶ Are there any oranges in the fridge? (جملة استفهامية اسم يعد)
↪ Yes, there are some oranges in the fridge. (جملة مثبتة اسم يعد)
▶ Is there any bread in the basket? (جملة استفهامية اسم لا يعد)
↪ Yes, there is some bread in the basket. (جملة مثبتة اسم لا يعد)

لاحظ الأسلوب المهذب في الأسئلة الآتية والرد عليها أيضًا يكون بأسلوب مهذب.

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▶ an apple ▶ an egg ▶ an insect ▶ an orange ▶ an umbrella

لاحظ أن:

◀ (a - an) لا يستخدمتا إلا قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يمكن أن يجمع فقط ولا يجوز استخدامهما قبل الأسماء التى لا تعد (لا تجمع).

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- بعض الأسماء الأخرى هي أسماء لا تعد وهي التي ليس لها صيغة جمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد.

→ cheese → bread → butter → rice → milk → water → orange juice → soup → meat → sugar → salt → honey → salad → jam → chocolate → tea ....

some بعض – any أي

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- يمكن أن نستخدم (any – some) قبل الأسماء التي تعد أو قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد.
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- لاحظ أن الأسم الذي يعد الذي يستخدم بعد (any – some) دائمًا يكون جمع.
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▶ Are there any oranges in the fridge? (جملة استفهامية اسم يعد)

Yes, there are some oranges in the fridge. (جملة مثبتة اسم يعد)

▶ Is there any bread in the basket? (جملة استفهامية اسم لا يعد)

Yes, there is some bread in the basket. (جملة مثبتة اسم لا يعد)

▶ Is there any milk in the bottle? (جملة استفهامية اسم لا يعد)

No, there isn't any milk in the bottle. (جملة منفية اسم لا يعد)

❍ Note that, we always use the uncountable nouns in singular.

❍ لاحظ أن الأسماء التي لا تعد ، دائمًا تعامل معاملة المفرد.

❍ Note that when we offer or ask for something politely, we use the word (some) not (any).

❍ تستخدم (some) بدلاً من (any) فى الجملة الاستفهامية (السؤال) عند عرض شيء أو طلب شيء بأسلوب مهذب.

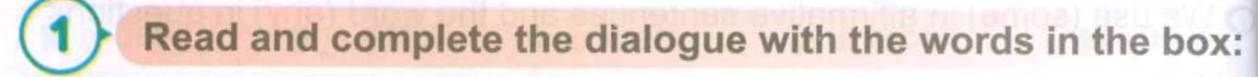
▶ Can I have some cheese, please? Yes, here you are. (تفضل - خذ)

▶ Would you like some chickpeas? Yes, please.

▶ How about buying some onions, too? No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

Exercises on Lesson 3





1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

a – any – some – an

Seller : Hello, what would you like?

Fatima: I would like .... carrots, please.

Seller : Are there .... tomatoes?

Fatima: Yes, look! There are lots of tomatoes.

Seller : Would you like .... orange?

Fatima: Yes, please. Can I have .... mango too?

Seller : How about buying some lemons and pineapples, too?

Fatima: No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. Would you like some chickpeas?	a) Yes. There are lots of carrots.
2. Hello, what would you like?	b) Yes, there is.
3. Are there any carrots?	c) Yes, please.
4. How about buying some apples?	d) I would like some carrots, please.
	e) No, thanks. That's all I need for now.

3 Put the following nouns in the correct column:

carrot – butter – cheese – tomato – bread – juice – apple – orange – grape – cucumber – chocolate – milk – meat – water – potato – banana

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns	Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....

4 Choose the correct word: a – an

1. It's (a – an – ....) yellow lemon.
2. I drink (a – an – ....) milk before going to bed.
3. There's (a – an – ....) bottle of juice on the table.
4. There's (a – an – ....) juice in the fridge.
5. It's (a – an – ....) apple.
6. I have (a – an – ....) egg.

7. I would like (a – an – ....) sandwich.
8. She likes (a – an – ....) honey very much.
9. Would you like (a – an – ....) orange?
10. Mom wants (a – an – ....) onion.
11. Is there (a – an – ....) pineapple in the fridge?
12. I like (a – an – ....) cheese and eggs for breakfast.

5 Choose the correct word: a – an – some – any

1. Are there any (tomato – tomatoes – a tomato)?
2. I would like (some – any – an) eggs, please.
3. Please, can I have (any – some – an) apple?
4. I would like (some – an – a) pineapple and (any – an – a) orange.
5. Do you have (some – any – a) carrots?
6. How about (buy – buying – to buy) an orange, Mom?
7. (Am – Is – Are) there any cheese in the supermarket?
8. (Am – Is – Are) there any eggs in the supermarket?
9. How about buying some (grapes – grape – a grape).
10. There are (some – any – a) bananas on the table.
11. There aren't (some – any – a) oranges in the bag.
12. There isn't (some – any – a) jam in the fridge.
13. There is (some – any – a) bread in the basket.
14. Is there (any – some – a) butter in the shopping list?
15. Are there (a – some – any) carrots in the market?
16. There (is – isn't – are) any water in the bottle.
17. There (is – isn't – are) some milk in the glass.
18. There (is – are – aren't) any tomatoes in the bag.
19. There (is – are – aren't) some chickpeas on the plate.
20. How about buying (some – any – a) rice?
21. There's (some – any – a) juice in the glass.
22. Is there (some – any – a) butter in the pan?

23. Would you like (some – any – a) orange juice?
24. Is there (a – an – any) potato in the cupboard?
25. Would you like some (bean – chickpea – beans)?

6 Complete the following sentences with: some – any

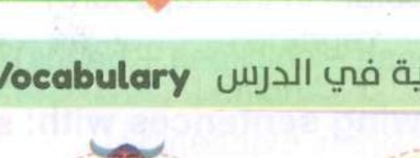
1. There's .... cheese in the fridge.
2. There are .... bananas in the market.
3. There isn't .... bread on the table.
4. There is .... butter in the bowl.
5. Is there .... sugar in his tea?
6. Are there .... cups of coffee on the table?
7. Can I have .... juice, please?
8. Can you give me .... water, please?
9. I have .... sandwiches to eat.
10. Excuse me, can I have .... grapes, please?
11. Are there .... tomatoes in the market?
12. There are .... oranges on the table.

7 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. please – like – I – some – would – carrots,.
   ▶ ....
2. of – There – tomatoes – lots – are.
   ▶ ....
3. like – you – orange – Would – an?
   ▶ .... ?
4. I – grapes – Can – too – some – have?
   ▶ .... ?
5. and – pineapples – lemons – buying – How about – some?
   ▶ .... ?
6. all – for – need – That's – now – I.
   ▶ ....



Lesson 4 Jack and the beanstalk



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس







beanstalk ساق نبات الفول	**giant** عملاق - شخص ضخم	**castle** قلعة	**magic hen** دجاجة سحرية



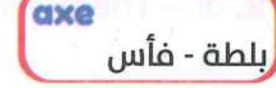




golden eggs بيض ذهبي	**gold coins** عملات ذهبية	**good price** ثمن جيد	**special beans** حبات فول خاصة








cage قفص	**grab** يلتقط بسرعة	**chop down** يقطع	**axe** بلطة - فأس

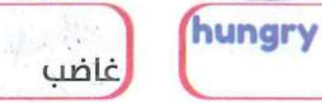
Adjectives صفات








rich غني	**poor** فقير	**free** حُر - طليق	**kind** طيب




angry غاضب	**hungry** جوعان	**terrible** مريع - فظيع	**large** ضخم

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

on the way to the market	في الطريق للسوق	**field**	حقل
at the very top	على أعلى القمة	**ground**	أرض
at last	في النهاية	**clouds**	سحاب
Thank you for helping me.	شكرًا لك على مساعدتي.	**Save me.**	انقذوني.



Pronunciation

☆ لاحظ نطق الحرف المتحرك في بداية كلمة (egg).

☆ لاحظ نطق الحروف المتحركة في منتصف الكلمات الآتية:

bean	فول	milk	حليب
meat	لحمة	fish	سمك
bread	عيش	candy	حلوى

لاحظ أن:

حرف الـ (e) إن أتى في نهاية الكلمة القصيرة التي تتكون من مقطع واحد لا ينطق ولكنه يتسبب في تغيير نطق الحرف المتحرك الذي يسبقه من نطق قصير إلى طويل مثل:

grape	عنب	lime	ثمرة الليم
cake	كيك	rice	أرز

لاحظ تغير نطق حرف الـ (i) في الكلمات (milk - rice) بسبب حرف الـ (e) في نهاية الكلمة، وكذلك كلمات (candy - grape).

More Examples:

Short vowels حروف متحركة قصيرة في النطق		Long vowels حروف متحركة طويلة في النطق	
car	سيارة	care	عناية
tap	حنفية	tape	شريط
fat	سمين	fate	قدر - مصير

☆ Some words sound the same but have different spellings.

☆ بعض الكلمات لها نفس نطق الحروف المتحركة رغم تغير الحروف مثل:

cake	snake	rain	pain	gray	stay

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
climb	يتسلق	climbed	plant	يزرع	planted
count	يعد	counted	thank	يشكر	thanked
talk	يتحدث	talked	cry	يصرخ	cried
reach	يصل إلى	reached	save	ينقذ	saved
stay	يظل - يمكث	stayed	grab	يلتقط بسرعة	grabbed
pick up	يلتقط	picked up	chop down	يقطع	chopped down

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
meet	يقابل	met	go up	يصعد	went up
throw	يقذف - يرمي	threw	run away	يفر - يهرب	ran away
build	يبني	built	think	يعتقد	thought
fall	يسقط - يقع	fell	cut down	يقطع	cut down

Read and learn — Math

Decimal fractions الكسور العشرية

numerator البسط → $\frac{1}{6}$ ← denominator المقام

$\frac{1}{5} = 0.20$ $\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ $\frac{1}{3} = 0.333$

$\frac{1}{2} = 0.50$ $\frac{2}{5} = 0.40$

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

0.4 = 0.40 = 0.400

How to read fractions كيف تقرأ الكسور

- $\frac{1}{3}$ → one third
- $\frac{2}{3}$ → two thirds
- $\frac{1}{4}$ → one fourth
- $\frac{3}{4}$ → three fourths
- $\frac{1}{5}$ → one fifth
- $\frac{4}{5}$ → four fifths
- $\frac{1}{6}$ → one sixth
- $\frac{5}{6}$ → five sixths
- $\frac{1}{7}$ → one seventh
- $\frac{6}{7}$ → six sevenths
- $\frac{1}{8}$ → one eighth
- $\frac{7}{8}$ → seven eights
- $\frac{1}{9}$ → one ninth
- $\frac{8}{9}$ → eight ninths

- 0.20 → zero point twenty
- 0.50 → zero point fifty
- 0.25 → zero point twenty five or zero point two five
- 0.75 → zero point seventy five or zero point seven five

Definitions تعريفات

giant	: a very, very big person
grab	: to pick something up quickly
castle	: a very large building built a long time ago
chop	: to cut something down
cage	: a box in which we keep animals
beanstalk	: the stem of a bean plant, that's fast growing and tall

Jack and the Beanstalk

(1)



Jack and his mother were very (1) poor. "Go to the market and sell our last cow" said jack's mother. "Please get a good price (2), Jack!"

(1) فقير (2) ثمن جيد

(2)



On the way to the market, Jack met an old man. "I have these special beans (3). Do you want to buy them? They will make you rich (4)!" said the man.

(3) حبات فول خاصة (4) غني

(3)



Jack bought the beans. But his mother was very angry. "We need food, Jack not beans!" She threw them (5) out of the window. "Sorry, Mom," said jack. "I thought they would help us." Jack went to bed. He was sad and very hungry.

(5) قذفتهم

(4)



The next morning Jack saw a very tall beanstalk (6) in the garden. It went all the way up to the clouds. Jack climbed the beanstalk. At the very top, he saw a castle (7). Jack went inside (8) to see if anyone needed help.

(6) ساق نبات الفول (7) قلعة (8) دخل

(5)

Suddenly (9), Jack saw a very big giant (10). He was counting bags of gold coins. There was a hen on the table. The hen was in a cage (11). Next to the hen was a golden egg (12).

(9) فجأة (10) عملاق - شخص ضخم (11) قفص (12) بيضة ذهبية

(6)

The hen looked very sad. It was a magic hen (13), and it could talk! "Help me, please." cried the hen. "Save me (14) from this terrible giant!"

(13) دجاجة سحرية (14) انقذوني

(7)

As soon as Jack reached his garden, he grabbed (15) his axe. He chopped down (16) the beanstalk. The giant fell on the ground and ran away. The hen was happy! It was free (17) at last.

(15) إلتقط بسرعة (16) قطع (17) حرة - طليقة

(8)



Thank you for helping me, Jack. You are a kind boy. Can I please stay with you and your mother?" Jack and his mother weren't poor anymore. They sold the golden eggs to buy food. Jack and his mother lived happily (18) ever after.

(18) بسعادة



Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Match (A) with (B):

'A'	'B'
1. chop	a) a very large building built a long time ago
2. grab	b) to cut something down
3. beanstalk	c) a box in which we keep animals
4. giant	d) the stem of a bean plant, that's fast growing and tall
5. cage	e) to pick something up quickly
6. castle	f) a very, very big person

2 Choose the correct word:

1. He's very (poor – rich – sad). He has a lot of money.
2. She keeps two little birds in a (castle – cave – cage) in her flat.
3. (Giant – Sad – Angry) people are very big.
4. Miss Rania is very (terrible – angry – kind). All children love her.
5. They are very (poor – rich– large). They can't buy the food they want.
6. The giant was (kind – terrible – happy). The hen didn't like him.
7. The hen was (free – sad – angry) at last. It could run, play and enjoy.
8. Farmers have (fields – castles – flats) to grow fruits and vegetables.

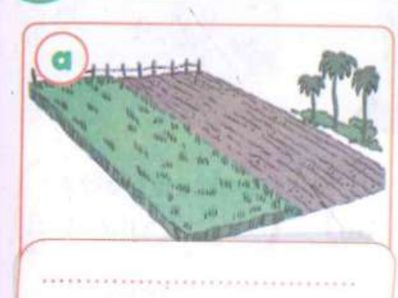
3 Supply the missing vowels:

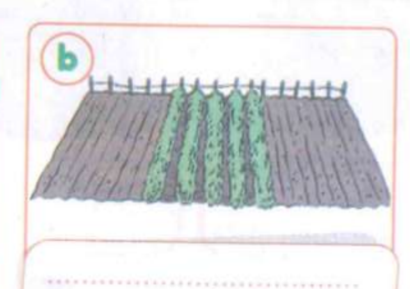


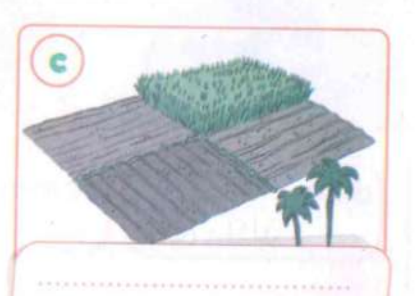
4 Circle the odd one out:

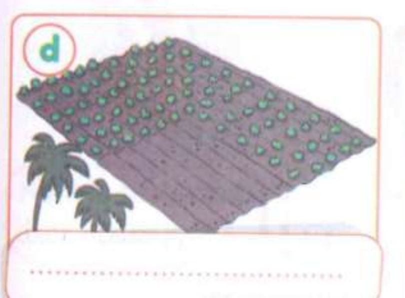
1. grape - egg - bread
2. mango - egg - candy
3. fish - meat - bean
4. lime - rice - cake

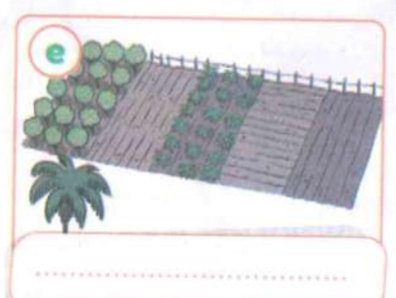
5 Write the correct name under each picture:

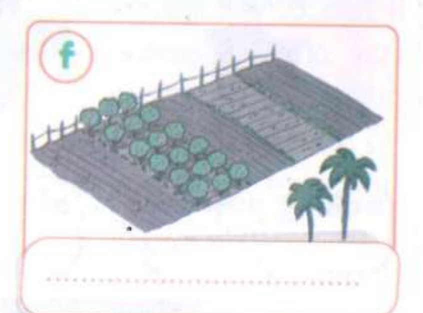

a ....


b ....


c ....


d ....


e ....


f ....

1. Walaa planted $\frac{1}{3}$ of her field.
2. Amir planted $\frac{1}{2}$ of his field.
3. Tarek planted $\frac{1}{4}$ of his field.
4. Lubna planted $\frac{1}{5}$ of her field.
5. Sheriff planted $\frac{3}{4}$ of his field.
6. Manar planted $\frac{2}{5}$ of her field.

6 Think and write as in the example:

a. $\frac{1}{3}$ $1 \div 3 = 0.333$

b. $\frac{1}{2}$ .... ÷ .... = ...



c. $\frac{1}{4}$ .... ÷ .... = ...

d. $\frac{1}{6}$ .... ÷ .... = ...

e. $\frac{3}{4}$ .... ÷ .... = ...

f. $\frac{2}{5}$ .... ÷ .... = ...

Lessons 5 6 Writing & Project



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس









dish طبق - أكلة	**semolina** دقيق خشن (دقيق البسبوسة)	**sugar** سكر	**melted butter** زبدة سايحة









baking powder بدرة خبيز	**almonds** لوز	**syrup** شراب مركز (شربات البسبوسة)	**diamond shape** شكل المعين

Verbs الأفعال

turn on	يشغل جهاز	**cook**	يطهي
get hot	يسخن	**bake**	يخبز
weigh out	يزن	**boil**	يغلي
mix	يخلط - يمزج	**take out**	يُخرج
add	يضيف	**cut**	يقطع
pour	يصب - يسكب	**share**	يشارك - يتشارك

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

stuffed	محشو	**saucepan**	قِدر - حلة صغيرة
oven	فرن	**knife**	سكينة
by hand	يدويًا	**cup**	فنجان
mixture	خليط	**drinks**	مشروبات

Look and read

What is the recipe for?

INGREDIENTS



2 cups semolina
1 cup yogurt
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter
1 tsp baking powder
1 cup coconut
almonds
syrup
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup water
2 tbsp honey

My favorite recipe



We cook lots of different things, such as lentil soup, ful medames, and stuffed vegetables. My favorite thing to bake is basbousa. This is how you make it.

First, you need to turn your oven on to get it hot. Then weigh out the ingredients. Then you mix the semolina, coconut, sugar, and melted butter. You should mix these ingredients by hand. I love doing this! Then you add the yogurt and pour the mixture into a baking dish.

You can use a knife to make diamond shapes on top of the basbousa. Put an almond on each diamond. It looks really pretty. Bake the basbousa in the oven for 30 minutes.

Make the syrup. Put the honey, water, and lemon juice into a saucepan. Boil the mixture for about 10 minutes.

Take it out of the oven. Then pour the syrup over the basbousa. Cut the basbousa and share it with your family!

لاحظ أن:

◄ الإختصار (tsp) هو اختصار كلمة (teaspoonful) ومعناها ملئ ملعقة شاي (ملعقة صغيرة).

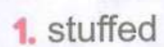
◄ الإختصار (tbsp) هي إختصار كلمة (tablespoonful) ومعناها ملئ ملعقة الطاولة (ملعقة كبيرة).

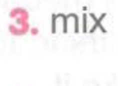
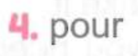
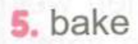
Exercises on Lessons 5 6

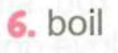
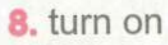
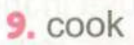
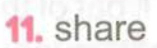
1 Match the words to the pictures:

a 

b 


1. stuffed
2. weigh out

3. mix

4. pour

5. bake

6. boil

7. cut

8. turn on
9. cook

10. add

11. share


c

d

e

f 

g

h 



i 

j 

k 

2 Choose a dish you want to make. Write the ingredients and write the recipe:

Ingredients	Recipe
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....

3 Complete the dialogs:

1. **Seller**: Hello. Would you like some .... ?

   Nader: No, thank you. I would like some ....

2. **Seller**: Hello. Would you like some .... ?

   Rania: Yes, please!

   Seller: How about buying some .... ?

   Rania: No, thank you. I .... some ....

4 Think and research and do as in the example:

Research a fruit, vegetable, or legume that grows in Egypt. Find out where and how it grows. Find out what we use it for. Think about these:

1. What dishes can you make with it?
   ▶ ....
2. What other ingredients do you add to it?
   ▶ ....
3. Find a recipe you would like to make that uses it.
   ▶ ....
4. Draw or find some pictures you can use.
   ▶ ....
5. Make your poster.
   ▶ ....

An Example



Mangoes grow in Egypt. We can make a lot of drinks and dishes with it. We can make delicious mango juice or cocktail juice. We can also make a fruit salad and a mango cake.

Test 1 on Unit 1





1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)

The sun provides energy for plants to grow. Plants and trees are called producers. Animals are called consumers. Primary consumers eat plants. Secondary consumers eat small animals and insects. Tertiary consumers eat larger animals. Decomposers give nutrients back to the ecosystem.

1. The (moon – sun – sky) provides energy for plants to grow.
2. Animals are called (consumers – producers – Decomposers).
3. Primary consumers eat (insects – animals – plants).
4. Decomposers give (ingredients – nutrients – energy) back to the ecosystem.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

trees - cake - grow - mango - drinks

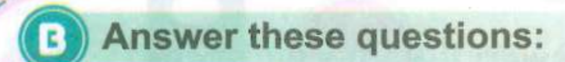
Mangoes .... in Egypt. We can make a lot of .... and dishes with it. We can make delicious .... juice or cocktail juice. We can also make a fruit salad and a mango ....

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

I sometimes help my mother when she buys things. We usually have a shopping list. Last Thursday, she took me first to the supermarket. We bought some cheese and a jar of jam. Then, we went to the fruit store. We bought some bananas and some oranges. After that she took me to the vegetable store. She bought some potatoes, but they didn't have any cucumbers.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. They went shopping on (Friday – Thursday – Wednesday).
2. They usually have a shopping (bag – car – list).



B **Answer these questions:**

3. What did they buy at the supermarket? ▶ ....
4. How many stores did they go to? ▶ ....

4 **Choose the correct word:** **(6Ms)**

1. There's (a – an – ....) milk in the bottle. You can drink it.
2. Would you give me (some – any – a) sugar, please?
3. How about (buy – buying – to buy) a cold drink?
4. Do you have (a – some – any) candy?
5. I'd like some (grape – mango – carrots), please?
6. Would you like (some – an – any) apple?

5 **Reorder the words to make correct sentences:** **(2Ms)**

1. thing – basbousa – to – My favorite – is – make.
▶ ....
2. and – He – his mother – poor – very – were.
▶ ....

6 **Punctuate the following sentence:** **(1Ms)**

○ what did jack get for his cow
▶ ....

7 **Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:** **(5Ms)**

"How do you help your mom doing the shopping"

▶ Ideas to help you: help - mom - shopping list - market - buy - home - cook - delicious

....
....
....
....
....






Theme (1)
I discover myself

Unit 2 I want to be healthy!

أريد أن أكون بصحة جيدة!

In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about sports.
- talk about sports I'm good or bad at.
- read and listen to a science fiction story.
- learn how to say single-syllable words.
- write a biography about a famous Egyptian sportsperson.
- give a presentation about how to help my local environment.

Objectives

Vocabulary	Activities:football, handball, karate, kung fu, sailing, swimming, squash, tennis Places and equipment: football, football boots, football pitch, karate suit, tennis court,swimming pool,squash rackets,swimming goggles, toxic, air fresheners, emissions, acid, shade, greenhouses, nightmare
Language	What are you good/great/bad at? I'm good at playing football, but I'm bad at sailing. What about you? I'm good at playing football because I can run fast. Review of comparatives (i.e., worse than, better than) superlatives
Reading	Text about environmental issues A sports biography about Hedaya Malak
Listening	about sports results/sports equipment/sports news
Speaking	Discussing sports and leisure preferences, saying what I'm good or bad at, discussion about what we can do to protect the air, sea, and trees
Writing	Solutions for the protection of the air, seas, and trees. A sports biography of a famous Egyptian sportsperson
Project	Research and give a presentation about how to help my local environment by offering solutions to current issues

Lesson 1 Sports



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



kung fu كنغ فو



karate كاراتيه



squash اسكواش



tennis تنس



sailing رياضة الإبحار



swimming السباحة



football كرة القدم



handball كرةاليد

Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

The most popular sports	أكثر الرياضات شهرة
an old match	مباراة قديمة
Me too.	وأنا أيضًا.
So do I.	وكذلك أنا.
awesome	مدهش
agree to	يتفق على
What about you?	وماذا عنك؟
good at	جيد في
bad at	سيئ في
better at.	أفضل في

game	مباراة - لعبة
club	نادي
look fun	يبدو ممتعًا
Let's go.	هيا نذهب.
See you later.	أراك لاحقًا.

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
watch يشاهد	watched	try يجرب	tried
play يلعب	played	agree يتفق	agreed

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present	Past	Present	Past
win يفوز - يكسب	won	do يفعل	did
go يذهب	went	have عنده - لديه	had

The lesson notes

☆ **Let's go and play a game**

☆ لاحظ أن كلمة (Let's) تستخدم للإقتراح وتتبع بالفعل في المصدر. (مصدر الفعل هو التصريف الأول للفعل بدون أي إضافات أي بدون إضافة (s - es - ing – ed ......)

☆ **On TV**

☆ كلمة (TV) في هذا التعبير لا يجوز أن يستخدم قبلها الأداة (the) ولاحظ أن الحروف (TV) لابد أن يكونوا (Capital)

☆ **I watched the match on TV yesterday.**

☆ **good at - bad at - better at**

☆ كل هذه التعبيرات تتبع إما بـ اسم (noun) أو بـ (v. + ing)

☆ **I'm better at tennis than I am at football.**

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

This is bubble football. There are lots of unusual sports you can try. They're fun, and they can keep you healthy!

هذه هي كرة قدم الفقاعة. يوجد الكثير من الرياضات الغير معتادة التي يمكن أن تجربها. إنهم ممتعين وأيضًا يساعدونك أن تتمتع بصحة جيدة.

Read and learn

Seleem and Wael are talking about Raneem El Weleily and sports

Seleem : What are you watching?

Wael : An old match between Raneem El Weleily and Nour El Sherbini – it's great. I love squash!

Seleem : Me too! Who's winning?

Wael : Raneem – she's very good at playing squash.

Seleem : I know. What sport are you good at?

Wael : I'm very good at playing tennis, but I'm bad at playing handball. What about you?

Seleem : I'm good at playing squash, but I'm bad at playing tennis. I love football too.

Wael : So do I, but I'm better at tennis than I am at football. Let's go and play a game of football.

Seleem : Yes, let's go to the club later.

Wael : Yes! And what other sports do you watch on TV?

Seleem : I love watching karate and kung fu. And you?

Wael : My favorites are swimming and sailing. Sailing looks fun!

Seleem : Great! So what time do you want to play football?

Wael : About five?

Seleem : Awesome – see you in the club late!

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

good – bad – at – match – winning

Seleem : What are you watching?

Wael : An old .... between Raneem El Weleily and Nour El Sherbini – it's great. I love squash!

Seleem : Me too! Who's ....?

Wael : Raneem – she's very good at playing squash.

Seleem : I know. What sport are you good ....?

Wael : I'm very good at playing tennis, but I'm bad at playing handball. What about you?

Seleem : I'm good at playing squash, but I'm .... at playing tennis. I love football too.

Wael : So do I, but I'm better at tennis than I am at football. Let's go and play a game of football.

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. What are you watching?	a) Squash.
2. Who's winning?	b) I'm bad at sailing.
3. What sport are you good at?	c) A match.
4. What time do you want to play tennis?	d) Raneem.
	e) About five

3 Choose the correct word:

1. He's good at (kung fu – swimming – tennis).
2. (Squash – Football – Sailing) is popular because you can play it in the street, at school or anywhere.

3. You need two players or four to play (tennis – running – swimming).
4. In (sailing – kung fu –handball), you can't touch the ball with your foot.
5. You need a boat to go (swimming – cycling – sailing).
6. Let's (play – plays – playing) volleyball on Friday.
7. Dad always watch football matches (in – on – at) TV.
8. She's better at (draw – draws – drawing) than she's at singing.
9. In (handball – football – kung fu), you can't touch the ball with your hand.
10. We need two players or four to play (squash – swimming – running).

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. very – playing – She's – squash – at – good.
   ▶ ....
2. at – good – are – sport – What – you?
   ▶ .... ?
3. good – very – tennis – I'm – playing – at.
   ▶ ....
4. TV – on – you – watch – do – What sports?
   ▶ .... ?
5. a – play – game – Let's – football – of.
   ▶ ....
6. you – What time – play – do – football – want to?
   ▶ .... ?
7. at – bad – handball – I'm – playing.
   ▶ ....
8. Egypt – have – we – What sports – in – do?
   ▶ .... ?

6 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. raneem is very good at playing squash
   ▶ ....
2. what sports do we have in egypt
   ▶ ....
3. seleem and wael like sport
   ▶ ....
4. which sports would you like to try
   ▶ ....

7 Write a paragraph on the following:

"The sports we have in Egypt"













....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Lesson 2 I'm good at ...





Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس









chess شطرنج	taekwondo رياضة التيكوندو	table tennis تنس الطاولة	playing the piano العزف على البيانو

Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

walk across the desert	يمشي عبر الصحراء
do jigsaws	يقوم بحل ألعاب الألغاز
do karate	يلعب كاراتية
tidying her room	ترتيب حجرتها
doing math	يقوم بحل الرياضيات
play chess	يلعب شطرنج
make dinner	يُعد العشاء
move fast	يتحرك بسرعة
I practice a lot.	أنا أتمرن كثيرًا.
poems	قصائد
on your own	بمفردك
with others	مع الآخرين
in a team	في فريق

Math

solve	يحل	height	ارتفاع
problems - sums	مسائل حسابية	distance	مسافة
total	الإجمالي	weight difference	فرق الوزن

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
help	يساعد	helped	walk	يمشي	walked
climb	يتسلق	climbed	tidy	يرتب	tidied
jump	يقفز	jumped	practice	يتمرن	practiced
cook	يطهي	cooked	move	يتحرك	moved

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
draw	يرسم	drew	speak	يتحدث	spoke
make	يُعد	made	sing	يغني	sang
write	يكتب	wrote	read	يقرأ	read

Read and learn

Talk to your classmates







Adding and subtracting decimals
جمع وطرح الكسور العشرية

When you add or subtract decimals, treat them like whole numbers, but move the decimal point at the end so the position matches the numbers.

عندما تجمع وتطرح الكسور العشرية، تعامل معهم كأنهم أرقام كاملة، ولكن قم بتحريك العلامة العشرية في النهاية حتى يتناسب مكانها مع الأرقام.

$$\begin{array}{r} +\ 2.367 \\ 8.145 \\ \hline 10.512 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} -\ 10.512 \\ 8.145 \\ \hline 2.367 \end{array}$$

The position of the decimal point has to match the position in the original numbers.

Grammar Study



- We use (good, great, bad + at) to talk about things we do or don't do well.
- نستخدم (good, great, bad + at) لكي نتحدث عن أشياء نقوم بها بشكل جيد أو لا نقوم بها بشكل جيد.

▶ I'm very good at playing football, but I'm very bad at sailing.
▶ My cousin is great at drawing.

- لاحظ أن التعبيرات (good, great, bad + at) لا بد أن يتبعوا بـ (verb + ing).

- عند إضافة (ing) للفعل، اتبع الآتي:
- Verbs which end in a single (e), omit it before adding (ing).
- عند إضافة (ing) لفعل منتهٍ بـ (e) تحذف الـ (e) قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

have → having	write → writing	come → coming
make → making	ride → riding	drive → driving

▶ He's very bad at making cakes, but he's good at making shawerma.

- Verbs which end in a consonant after a vowel double the last consonant before adding (ing).
- عند إضافة (ing) لفعل منتهٍ بـ بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق ، نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

run → running	cut → cutting	swim → swimming

- (good / great / bad at + noun)

لاحظ أن:

- التعبيرات (good, great, bad + at) يمكن أن يتبعوا بـ (اسم noun).

▶ I'm good at tennis, but bad at football.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Choose the correct word:

1. My dad is good (in – on – at) mending broken things.
2. He's very bad at (sails – sailing – sail).
3. Raneem is very good at (play – plays – playing) squash.
4. Mom is great at (make – made – making) cakes.
5. Ehab is (bad – good – great) at singing. He doesn't like it.
6. They're great at (helping – help – helped) their mom in the kitchen.
7. Sami's bad at (spoke – speak – speaking) French.
8. Tamer is good at (play – played – football), but bad at tennis.
9. My sister is very (bad – sad – good) at writing poems. She writes great poems.
10. He's bad (in – at – on) reading English.
11. Messi is (great – bad – sad) at playing football. He's one of the best players in the world.
12. Marwa is bad at (do – does – chess), but she's good at table tennis.

2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

helping – bad – good – at

1. Hi, I'm Dalia. I'm good .... playing football and making cakes. I'm bad at playing handball.
2. Aser is my brother. He's .... at playing tennis, but he's bad at .... me in the kitchen!
3. My sister's name is Salma. She's good at doing math, but she's .... at tidying her room!

3 Write (good at - bad at - great at) and the phrases in the box:



climb trees - cook - do jigsaws - draw - jump - walk across the desert








1. Monkeys *are good at climbing trees*.
2. Cats ....
3. Camels ....
4. Mazen ....
5. Reem ....
6. Dad ....

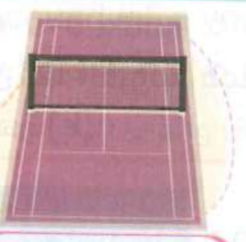
4 Circle the correct answer:

1. 7.983 + 5.432 = 13.415 / 134.15
2. 9.076 + 8.894 = 17.970 / 19.970
3. 60.678 - 50.356 = 103.220 / 10.322
4. 129.675 6.231 = 123.444 / 12.3444

Lesson 3 Sports places and equipment

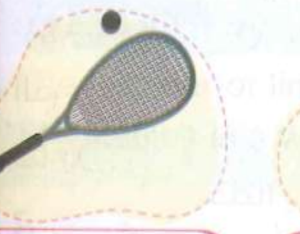


Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



football pitch ملعب كرة قدم	tennis court ملعب تنس	football boots حذاء كرة قدم	tennis ball كرة تنس








squash racket مضرب سكواش	karate suit بدلة كاراتيه	swimming pool حمام سباحة	swimming goggles نظارة سباحة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

high kicks	رياضة الركل العالي	net	شبكة
different moves	حركات مختلفة	walls	حوائط
kick	يركل - يشوط	all around	من كل الجوانب

Pronunciation

Saying single-syllable words نطق الكلمات ذات المقطع الواحد

sun	شمس	cat	قطة
man	رجل	doll	عروسة لعبة
sock	فردة شراب	fish	سمكة
pen	قلم حبر	neck	رقبة
red	اللون الأحمر	full	ممتلئ

لاحظ أن:

▶ How many sounds are there in the word sock?

◀ كم عدد الأصوات في كلمة "sock"؟

▶ There are three: sock: s-o-ck

◀ عدد الأصوات يختلف عن عدد الحروف، فمثلاً (ck) في كلمة (sock) حرفين ولكنهما ينطقان صوت واحد وهو (k).

Short vowels حروف متحركة قصيرة في النطق		Long vowels حروف متحركة طويلة في النطق	
hat	قبعة	rose	وردة
egg	بيضة	light	ضوء
bat	خفاش	pain	ألم
sit	يجلس	tea	شاي
cup	فنجان	two	2
swim	يسبح - يعوم	feet	أقدام
pot	إناء	make	يُعد – يصنع
		cone	قمع
		so	لذلك
		cry	يصرخ
		cube	مكعب
		fuel	وقود

Words with two syllables كلمات ذات مقطعين

baby - delete	robot - window
human - spider	tiger - paper
hotel - music	Egypt - pollute
rocket - final	teacher

معلومة إضافية:

What is a syllable? ما هو المقطع؟

- A syllable is the sound of a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) that is created when pronouncing the letters a, e, i, o, u, or y.
- المقطع هو صوت حرف متحرك (a, e, i, o, u) والذي ينتج عند نطق الحروف (a, e, i, o, u, or y).
- The letter "y" is a vowel only if it creates an a, e, i, o, or u sound.
- الحرف (Y) يعتبر حرف متحرك فقط إذا نطق مثل أحد الحروف (a, e, i, o, u).

examples: fry, try, cry, dry

- The number of times that you hear the sound of a vowel is the number of syllables in a word.
- عدد المرات التي تسمع فيها صوت حرف متحرك هو عدد مقاطع الكلمة.
- If a vowel is silent, it is not counted as a syllable.
- لو الحرف المتحرك لا يُنطق، فلا يعد كمقطع.

example: fire (1 syllable)

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Choose the correct word:

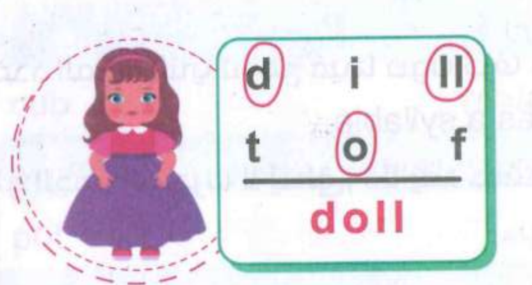
1. We have a big football (pool – pitch – park) in our town.
2. The karate (suit – belt – sock) is always white.
3. The tennis (net – ball – shirt) is often yellow.
4. You can't play squash without (goggles – suits – rackets).
5. In our school, there's a tennis (room – court – pool) to play tennis.
6. When you go swimming, wear your (shorts – hat – goggles) to protect your eyes.
7. I have black football (boots – balls – belts) to wear on playing football.
8. My friends and I go to the swimming (pitch – court – pool) when it's hot.

2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

net – racket – Kicking – swimming – kicks

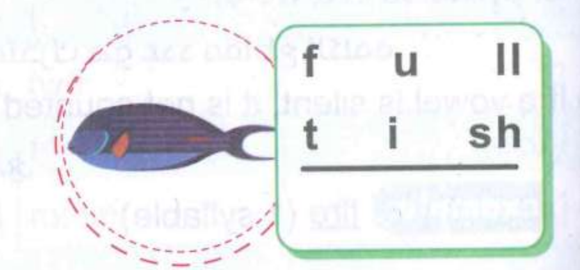
1. I love my sport. .... a ball on a .... is my favorite thing.
2. Being in a .... pool and doing this sport is the best thing for me.
3. I like the way I can do lots of different moves. I like high .... best.
4. You have to play on a small court with walls all around. You have a .... and you move very fast.

3 Circle the three sounds in the words. Then write the words:

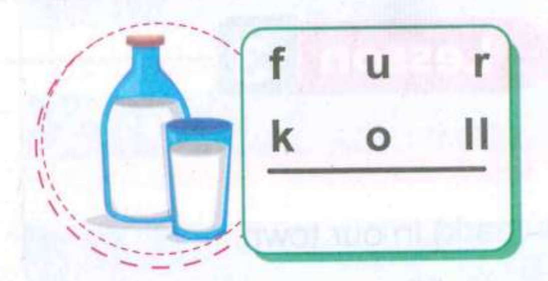


d	i	ll
t	o	f

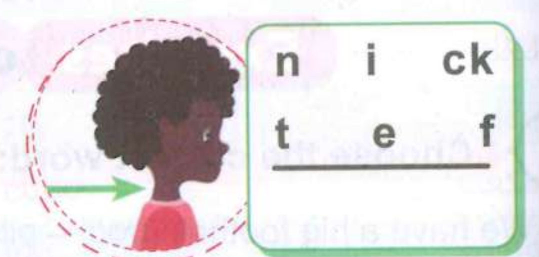
doll



f	u	ll
t	i	sh



f	u	r
k	o	ll



n	i	ck
t	e	f

4 Check (✓) in the words with long vowel sounds:

1. cry ☐ 2. swim ☐ 3. bat ☐
4. so ☐ 5. fuel ☐ 6. make ☐
7. cone ☐ 8. cube ☐ 9. feet ☐



Lesson 4 An awful nightmare

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس




toxic سام




chemicals مواد كيميائية



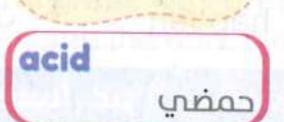
air freshener منقي الهواء (معطر)



emissions انبعاثات




breathe يتنفس

acid حمضي



greenhouse صوبة زراعية



nightmare كابوس

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

gasses	غازات	**rain (n) (v)**	مطر - تمطر
lungs	الرئتين	**dream (n) (v)**	حلم - يحلم
traffic	مرور	**in the old days**	في الماضي
places	أماكن	**It's time to**	حان الوقت لـ
planet	كوكب	**in my heart**	في قلبي
factories	مصانع	**because of**	بسبب

Adjectives صفات

dangerous	خطير	asleep	نائم
horrible	مريع - فظيع	more	أكثر
awful	مريع - فظيع	less	أقل
dirty	قذر - متسخ	able to	قادر على

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
remember	يتذكر	remembered	protect	يحمي	protected
look after	يعتني بـ	looked after	work hard	يعمل بجد	worked hard
call	ينادي	called	happen	يحدث	happened

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
know	يعرف	knew	get ready	يجهز - يستعد	got ready
cut down	يقطع	cut down	wake up	يستيقظ	woke up
sit	يجلس	sat	drive	يسوق	drove
have to	لزامًا عليه	had to	fall	تسقط	fell

Definitions تعريفات

toxic	: has chemicals in it
air freshener	: a way of making the air smell cleaner
emissions	: gases from cars or factories
shade	: out of the sun
nightmare	: a bad dream
greenhouse	: a glass building used for growing
acid	: very bad to eat or breathe

Listen and read. Check your answers to Exercise 1





I can't breathe ①, I know that. The air is black and toxic ②. Inside the house we use air fresheners ③ to try to make the air smell better. We can't go outside – there are too many cars and too much traffic. There are too many emissions ④ from cars. It's dangerous for children's lungs and we have to stay at home. There are many days when we can't go to school because the air is too bad. My little brother had to go to the hospital because of problems with his breathing.

I remember when we could go to the park and play with our friends – the grass was green and the sky was blue. We could even see the sun. Now we can't see the sun anymore because the sky is gray or black. In the old days, it was lovely to have rain after a very hot day, but now the rain is acid ⑤ and when it falls we can't go out. I remember going on holiday and playing on the beach with my family. We swam in the sea, but now we can't swim in the sea because there's too much plastic in it and it is dirty. Other things I remember are eating fruit from trees and sitting in their shade ⑥ on hot days. But now they cut down all the trees so we only have fruit from greenhouses ⑦ and we can't sit outside any more.

But wait, what's that? It's my mom calling and it's time to get ready for school! It was all an awful nightmare! ⑧ I look outside and the sky is blue and I can see the sun. We're going to the park today. But I remember my dream ⑨ and I know in my heart we need to look after our planet. We can drive our cars less, use our bikes more, plant trees, and keep our sea clean, but we must work hard at this!

① أتنفس
② سام
③ منقي الهواء (معطر)
④ انبعاثات
⑤ حمضية
⑥ ظلهم
⑦ صوب زراعية
⑧ كابوس
⑨ حلمي





Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

breathe – less – more – clean – planet

I know in my heart we need to look after our .... We can drive our cars ...., use our bikes ...., plant trees, and keep our sea ...., but we must work hard at this!

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. acid	a) a bad dream
2. air freshener	b) gases from cars or factories
3. toxic	c) out of the sun
4. nightmare	d) a way of making the air smell cleaner
5. shade	e) very bad to eat or breathe
6. greenhouse	f) has chemicals in it
7. emissions	g) a glass building used for growing

3 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

I can't breathe, I know that. The air is black and toxic. Inside the house we use air fresheners to try to make the air smell better. We can't go outside – there are too many cars and too much traffic. There are too many emissions from cars. My little brother had to go to the hospital because of problems with his breathing. But wait, what's that? It's my mom calling and it's time to get ready for school! It was all an awful nightmare!

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Inside the house we use air (fan – fresheners – window).
2. There are too many (rain – noise – emissions) from cars.

B Answer these questions:

3. Why did his little brother have to go to the hospital?
▶ ....
4. What was that in the end?
▶ ....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. many – too – cars – There are – from – emissions.
▶ ....
2. remember – holiday – I – on – going.
▶ ....
3. for school – get – to – time – It's – ready.
▶ ....
4. an – It – all – was – nightmare – awful.
▶ ....
5. to – need – our planet – We – after – look.
▶ ....

5 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

"What can we do to protect our air, our sea and our trees?"

▶ Ideas to help you: protect - should - air - stop emissions - pollute - sea - waste - trees - cut down

....
....
....
....



Lesson 5 Writing - A sports Biography

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


famous player لاعبة مشهورة


Egyptian flag العلم المصري


great honor شرف عظيم


athlete لاعب رياضي


sportsperson شخص رياضي


competitor منافس


Olympic games الألعاب الأولمبية


training تدريب


successful ناجح - موفق


prizes جوائز


award جائزة رسمية - مكافئة


bronze medal ميدالية برونزية

Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

at the age of 14	في سن الرابعة عشر
with special needs	ذات احتياجات خاصة
a very special moment	لحظة خاصة جدًا
practicing hard	التدريب بجد
her achievements	إنجازاتها
Paralympics champion	بطل ألعاب المعاقين
future information	معلومات مستقبلية
What does the future hold for her?	ماذا يخبئ لها القدر؟

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
want	يريد - يرغب	wanted	compete	يتنافس	competed
carry	يحمل	carried	practice	يتمرن	practiced

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
become	يصبح	became	win	يفوز - يكسب	won
begin	يبدأ	began	hold	يمسك	held
swim	يسبح	swam	lose	يخسر	lost



Read and learn



A Sports Biography سيرة ذاتية رياضية

1. Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo player ❶. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the Tokyo Olympic Games in 2021. This is a great honor ❷.

2. Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She began practicing ❸ taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of 14. Hedaya won many important awards. She won the bronze medal at the Rio Olympics in 2016. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in 2021.

3. Hedaya is a very kind person. In 2016 she helped a Moroccan athlete ❹ with special needs, Raja Garmash. Raja had no one to compete against ❺, so Hedaya became her competitor and lost. Raja could therefore win the gold medal ❻ and it was a very special moment for her.

4. What does the future hold for Hedaya? She is practicing hard. She really wants to win a gold medal!

❶ لاعبة التايكوندو
❷ شرف عظيم
❸ التدريب على
❹ لاعبة مغربية
❺ ضد
❻ ميدالية ذهبية

ملحوظة :

◀ (Tokyo Olympic Games in 2021) هي دورة الألعاب الأوليمبية في طوكيو (اليابان) عام 2021.

◀ (Rio Olympics in 2016) هي دورة الألعاب الأوليمبية في ريو دي جانيرو (الأرجنتين) عام 2016.

Tip!

▶ **Writing a sports biography**

◀ **كتابة سيرة ذاتية عن بطل رياضي**

1. Introduce the person, giving their name.
   (1) قدم الشخص واذكر اسمه.
2. Say why they are famous and give details about their sport.
   (2) أذكر لما هو مشهور ودعّم بتفاصيل عن رياضته.
3. Give more details about their success and why they are interesting or important.
   (3) أذكر تفاصيل أكثر عن نجاحه ولماذا هو شخص شيق أو مهم.
4. Say what you think could happen next for their career.
   (4) أذكر عن ما يُعتقد أنه ممكن أن يحدث مستقبلاً لحياته المهنية.

◀ **يمكنك استخدام بعض التعبيرات لتجعل موضوعك شيقًا مثل:**

Moreover	علاوة على ذلك	Therefore	لذلك - ومن ثم
As well as this	بالإضافة لهذا	really	حقًا

Exercises on Lesson 5

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

honor – Games – player – famous – flag

Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo .... She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian .... at the Tokyo Olympic .... in 2021. This is a great ....

2 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She began practicing taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of 14. Hedaya won many important awards. She won the bronze medal at the Rio Olympics in 2016. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in 2021.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Hedaya began practicing taekwondo at the age of (seven – eight – nine).
2. Hedaya won many important (gold medals – silver medals – awards).

B Answer these questions:

3. How old is Hedaya now? ▶ ....
4. What did she win at Rio Olympics? ▶ ....

3 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. is – player – Hedaya – Egyptian – famous – a.
2. 1993– born – was – Hedaya – in.
3. she – What – the future – does – for – want?
4. won – awards – Hedaya – important – many.
5. very – a – is – person – Hedaya – kind.
6. does – Hedaya – What – for – hold – the future?

4 Write your sports biography in your notebook:

"Find an interesting Egyptian player to write about from the internet."

▶ **Ideas to help you:** age – their sport - club - competitions - prizes - future



Lesson 6 Project





Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



polluted city مدينة ملوثة



water pollution تلوث الماء



harmful ضار



organisms كائنات حية



causes أسباب



problems مشاكل



effects تأثيرات



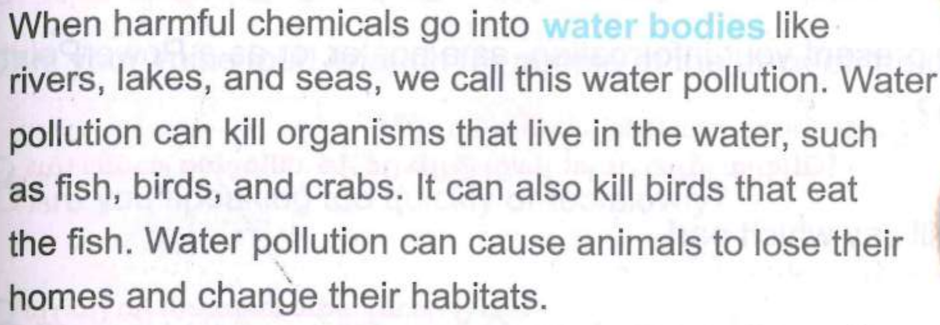
solutions حلول

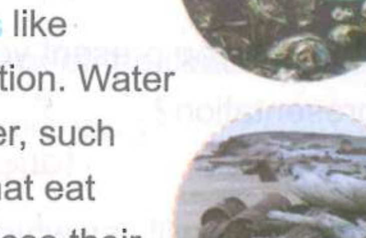
Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

wastewater	مخلفات المياه	soil	تربة
agricultural land	أرض زراعية	sidewalk	رصيف
habitat	موطن	cause (v)	يسبب
lakes	بحيرات	kill	يقتل
rivers	انهار	save	وفر
sinks	أحواض	avoid	يتجنب
shower	دُش	in detail	بالتفاصيل
wildlife	الحياة البرية	as much water as possible	مياه كثيرة بقدر الإمكان
garbage	قمامة		

Read and learn

Water pollution تلوث المياه





When harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, lakes, and seas, we call this water pollution. Water pollution can kill organisms that live in the water, such as fish, birds, and crabs. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their habitats.

Causes	Effects	Solutions
▶ Wastewater from sinks, toilets, and showers. ▶ Wastewater and chemicals from factories. ▶ Wastewater from agricultural land and cities into rivers. 	▶ Dirty water can make children and old people ill. ▶ Polluted water destroys wildlife in rivers. 	▶ Save as much water as possible. ▶ Take shorter showers. ▶ Avoid running water. ▶ Never throw garbage in or near a lake or beach.

How to prepare a group presentation?
كيف تجهز لعمل تقديم (عرض) جماعي؟

- Decide who will do the drawings / stick the photos and write the text.
- قرر من سيقوم بالرسومات ولصق الصور وكتابة النص.
- How will you present your information, as a poster, or as a PowerPoint presentation?
- كيف ستقدم معلوماتك، هل عن طريق بوستر أم عن طريق بوربوينت؟
- Think who will say which part.
- قرر من من المجموعة سوف يقدم كل جزء.
- Use some of these phrases:
  - Today we're going to talk about …
  - First we're going to tell you about …
  - Next we will mention …
  - Then we will finish, and have some time for questions.
- استخدم بعض من العبارات الآتية:
  - اليوم سوف نتحدث عن ....
  - فى البداية سوف نخبركم عن ....
  - ثم سوف نذكر ....
  - ثم سوف ننهى ونترك بعض الوقت للأسئلة.

Practice your presentation
تمرن على عرضك

- Practice your presentation with your group.
- تمرن على العرض أو التقديم مع مجموعتك.
- Make sure everyone is speaking clearly and not too quickly or slowly.
- تأكد أن كل شخص يتحدث بشكل واضح بدون سرعة زائدة أو بطء زائد.
- Use a timer to check that no one is talking for too long.
- استخدم عداد الوقت لتتأكد أنه لا أحد يتحدث لفترة أزيد عن اللازم.

Think about your body language
فكر فى لغة جسدك

- Are you standing straight?
- هل أنت تقف بشكل مستقيم؟
- Is your voice loud enough for people at the back of the class to hear?
- هل صوتك عالٍ بشكل كافٍ لكى يسمعه الناس فى آخر الفصل؟
- Are you speaking too quickly or too slowly?
- هل أنت تتحدث بسرعة جدًا أو ببطء جدًا؟
- Are you looking at different people in the audience, and not just one person?
- هل تنظر إلى أناس مختلفين من الجمهور وليس فقط شخص واحد؟
- Are you standing in front of any pictures (so your audience can't see), and can your audience see everything?
- هل تقف أمام أي من الصور (لذلك الجمهور لا يراها)، وهل يستطيع جمهورك أن يرى كل شيئ؟

Remember تذكر



Comparison المقارنة

- We want to make our towns cleaner than they are now.
- فى الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er) ونضع بعدها كلمة (than من).
- Football is more popular than handball.
- We want to make our cities less polluted.
- إذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

- My grandpa is the oldest one in the family.
- فى الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة نضيف للصفة القصيرة (est) ونضع قبلها كلمة (the).
- Football is the most popular sport in Egypt.
- إذا كانت الصفة طويلة نضع قبلها إما (the most) أو (the least).

- Using bikes is better than using cars.
- Helping our planet is the best thing to do.
- Today, the weather is worse than yesterday.
- This is the worst movie I have ever watched.
- يوجد بعض الصفات الشاذة التي لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل (good – bad).

Exercises on Lesson 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

pollution – habitats – kill – lakes – cause

When harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, ..., and seas, we call this water .... Water pollution can kill organisms that live in the water, such as fish, birds, and crabs. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can .... animals to lose their homes and change their ....

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. The problem	a) Wastewater and chemicals from factories and cities into rivers.
2. Causes	b) Never throw garbage or chemicals in or near a lake, river or beach.
3. Effects	c) Water pollution
4. Solutions	d) Dirty water can make children and old people ill.

3 Choose the correct word:

1. Wael is good at football (the – then – than) he is at tennis.
2. We should drive our cars (less – more – the most) to help our planet.

3. In the past, seas and rivers were (clean – cleaner – the cleanest) than today.
4. I'm (bad – worse – worst) at tennis than I am at football.
5. Hedaya is one of (more – less – the most) famous Egyptian taekwondo players in Egypt.
6. The gold medal is (more – less – the most) important than the bronze medal.
7. Sherif Osman is one of the (good – better than – best) Paralympic champions in Egypt.
8. Ayman is (the quickest – quicker – quickest) boy in the class.

4 Make a presentation with your friends:

about a subject you choose with your friends. Look at the presentation about (Water pollution) and don't forget the (Writing tips) about the presentation.




Test 2 on Unit 2



1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)



When harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, lakes, and seas, we call this water pollution. Water pollution can kill organisms that live in the water. It can also kill birds that eat the fish. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their habitats.

1. Water (lakes – pollution – rivers) can kill organisms that live in the water.
2. Water pollution can cause (animals – humans – birds) to lose their homes.
3. Water pollution can (help – kill – save) birds that eat the fish.
4. Water pollution can cause animals to lose their homes and change their (trees – food – habitats).

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

athlete - medal - kind - win - competitor

Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo player. Hedaya is a very .... person. In 2016 she helped a Moroccan .... with special needs, Raja Garmash. Raja had no one to compete against, so Hedaya became her .... and lost. Raja could therefore win the gold .... and it was a very special moment for her.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

There are many things we can do to live a healthier life. For example, we can include fruit and vegetables in our meals. Junk food isn't good for us so we shouldn't eat it a lot. Also, try to do some exercise. Any kind of exercise is good for you. You could ride your bike to school. Not only is this good exercise, but it means there are fewer cars on the road and less pollution.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. (Fruit - Junk food - Vegetables) isn't good for us so we shouldn't eat it a lot.
2. Any kind of exercise is (bad - sad - good) for you.

B Answer these questions:

3. What can you do to live a healthier life? ▶ ....
4. Why is riding your bike to school important? ▶ ....

4 Choose the correct word: (6Ms)

1. He`s bad (to – at – in) making dinner.
2. My sister is great at (paint – paints – painting).
3. I'm (good – better – best) at football than handball.
4. Basim is good at (tidying – tidy – tidied) his room.
5. We should make our cities (more – less – much) polluted.
6. He's bad at (play – played – squash).

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. cleaner – can – we – How – make – our cities?
   ▶ .... ?
2. rackets – I – play – squash – to – use.
   ▶ ....

6 Punctuate the following sentence: (1Ms)

○ hedaya is a famous egyptian taekwondo player

▶ ....

7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements: (5Ms)

"Football"

▶ Ideas to help you: **Egypt - popular - sport - people - love - children - play - clubs - famous**

....
....
....
....
....



Theme (1)
I discover myself

Unit 3

How do I look?

كيف أبدو؟

In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of clothes.
- listen to a conversation about packing for a vacation.
- learn about the geography of Egypt.
- practice using the infinitive of purpose.
- read a traditional folktale.
- learn how to say past simple endings /d/, /t/, and /ɪd/.
- multiply multi-digit numbers.
- write a description of favorite clothes using adjectives.
- research and make a leaflet about traditional clothes from around the world.

Objectives

Vocabulary	T-shirt, sunglasses, swimming shorts, scarf, sweater, sneakers, necklace, pajamas, spotted, stripes, robe, pockets, sleeves, pearl, man-made mountain, glacier, river, flood, rainforest, desert, waterfalls, fossils, erosion, sand dunes, fertile, river banks, canal, sculptures
Language	Infinitive of purpose i.e., I wore a galabeya to stay cool, She went to town to buy a sweater./Past simple i.e.,/I went to my bedroom to go to sleep, Tarek went to the market to buy some oranges.
Reading	Text about the natural features of the Nile Delta, the Nile Valley, and the Fayoum Depression/Text about how different natural features are formed through wind and soil erosion/Text about traditional clothes and those for special festivals. A fairy tale: The Elves and the Shoemaker/Blog about different school uniforms Text about traditional clothes worn in Mexico
Listening	Packing for a holiday to AL Fayoum/Listening and identifying clothes from a description
Speaking	Discussing traditional clothes, talking about favorite clothes, and those for special festivals
Writing	A description of your favorite clothes using a range of adjectives about opinion, size, age, color, and material
Project	Research traditional clothes from a chosen country and write a leaflet



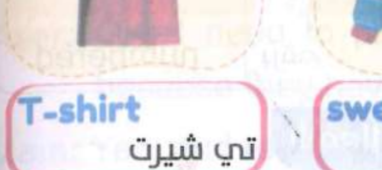




Lesson 1 Our trip to Al Fayoum

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس













T-shirt تي شيرت | sweater بلوفر | coat معطف - بالطو | pajamas بجامة







galabeya جلبية | sunglasses نظارة شمس | scarf كوفية









necklace عُقد | swimming shorts مايوه | sneakers حذاء رياضي (كوتشي)

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

pack	يحزم أمتعة	stripes	خطوط
suitcase	حقيبة سفر	striped	مخطط
comfortable	مريح	spotted	منقط
cool	بارد - لطيف	holiday	إجازة
for ages	لفترة طويلة	trip	رحلة

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
pack	يحزم	packed	remember	يتذكر	remembered
wait	ينتظر	waited	visit	يزور	visited
walk	يمشي	walked	number	يرقم	numbered

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
know	يعرف	knew	come	يأتي	came
wear	يرتدي	wore	find out	يكتشف	found out
draw	يرسم	drew	give	يعطي	gave
go	يذهب	went	take	يأخذ	took

Read and learn

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

Cotton grows in the Nile Delta. Many people believe that Egyptian cotton is the best cotton in the world.

ينمو القطن في دلتا النيل، يؤمن الكثير من الناس أن القطن المصري هو أفضل قطن في العالم.

Find Out اكتشف



This is a pearl necklace. Can you find out where pearls come from? Are they natural or man-made?

هذا عُقد من اللؤلؤ. هل تعرف من أين يأتي اللؤلؤ؟ هل هو طبيعي أو من صنع الإنسان؟

Our trip to Al Fayoum

Mom: Aser, we need to pack our suitcases for our holiday tomorrow.

Aser: It's so exciting! I can't wait to go to Al Fayoum to see Uncle Hatem and Aunt Malak. And, of course, Faris and Dina.

Mom: I know. I'm excited to see them, too. We haven't seen them for ages! But come on, we need to pack!

Aser: OK, I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool, don't they?

Mom: Yes, and remember your sunglasses. It will be very sunny.

Aser: Will I need a coat and a scarf?

Mom: No, Aser, you won't. But you should pack a sweater. It can be cool in the evenings.

Aser: OK. I'll pack my blue sweater. That's my favorite.

Mom: You'll need your sneakers because we'll be walking around a lot and you need to wear something comfortable on your feet.

Aser: What about my best galabeya? Will I need the one that Grandma gave me?

Mom: No, you won't. But I will take my gold necklace.

Aser: Hmm. OK. What else do I need? Oh, I know! My pajamas! I'll take the ones with the stripes. They're really cool!

The lesson notes

☆ [exciting - excited] هاتان الكلمتان تم ورودهما في الدرس.

- **exciting** (adj) مثير — صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف غير عاقل
  - ▶ The trip was exciting.
- **excited** (adj) متحمس - فرحان — صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف عاقل
  - ▶ I'm excited to see Faris and Dina.



Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

sunglasses – suitcases – exciting – excited – pack

Mom: Aser, we need to pack our .... for our holiday tomorrow.

Aser: It's so exciting! I can't wait to go to Al Fayoum to see Uncle Hatem and Aunt Malak. And, of course, Faris and Dina.

Mom: I know. I'm .... to see them, too. We haven't seen them for ages! But come on, we need to .... !

Aser: OK, I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool, don't they?

Mom: Yes, and remember your .... It will be very sunny.

2 Read the dialogue again and answer the questions:

1. Who is Aser going to visit?
   ▶ ....
2. Is Aser going somewhere hot or cold? How do you know?
   ▶ ....
3. Why does Aser need a sweater?
   ▶ ....
4. Does Aser take his galabeya?
   ▶ ....
5. Which pajamas does Aser pack?
   ▶ ....

3 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. need to – shorts – swimming – I – pack – my.
   ▶ ....
2. Aser – are – What – Mom – and – doing?
   ▶ .... ?
3. to – need – pack – We – suitcases – our.
   ▶ ....
4. will – necklace – I – my – take – gold.
   ▶ ....
5. green – my – T-shirt – need to – I – pack.
   ▶ ....

4 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. we need to pack our suitcases, aser
   ▶ ....
2. what are mom and aser doing
   ▶ ....
3. i can't wait to go to al fayoum to see uncle hatem and aunt malak
   ▶ ....
4. will ashraf need a coat and a scarf
   ▶ ....

5 Write a paragraph on the following:

"What clothes you take when you go on a trip"

....
....
....
....
....
....



Lesson 2 Geography



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

			
mountain جبل	**glacier** نهر جليدي	**river** نهر	**waterfall** شلال
			
flood فيضان - طوفان	**rainforest** غابة كثيفة	**desert** صحراء	**sand dunes** كثبان رملية









soil erosion تآكل التربة	**wind erosion** التآكل(التعرية)بسبب الرياح	**soil particles** حبيبات التربة	**fossils** حفريات





sculpture تمثال منحوت	**river bank** ضفة النهر	**canal** قناة







flow (v) يتدفق	**fertile soil** تربة خصبة	**lie (v)** تقع جغرافيًا

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

Places on the map أماكن على الخريطة

Cairo	القاهرة	**Mediterranean sea**	البحر المتوسط
Alexandria	الأسكندرية	**Rea Sea**	البحر الأحمر
Port said	بورسعيد	**east coast**	الساحل الشمالي
Fayoum Depression	منخفض الفيوم	**north**	الشمال
lower Egypt	مصر السفلى	**south**	الجنوب
the Nile river	نهر النيل	**east**	الشرق
Nile Delta	دلتا النيل	**west**	الغرب
Nile Valley	وادي النيل	**Sudan**	السودان
Western Desert	الصحراء الغربية	**Libya**	دولة ليبيا

Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

spreads out into two branches	يمتد إلى فرعين
area of land	منطقة من الأرض
growing crops	زراعة المحاصيل
lotus flower	زهرة اللوتس
the stem of the flower	ساق الزهرة
low below the sea level	منخفض أسفل مستوى سطح البحر

along the side of the river	بطول جانب النهر
the Nile flooding	فيضان النيل
the Aswan High Dam	السد العالي بأسوان
over time	بمرور الوقت
the wind blows sand	الرياح تثير الرمال
the rocks changes shape	الصخور تتغير شكلها
is connected to	مرتبط بـ - متصل بـ
millions of years ago	منذ ملايين السنين
is home to	موطن لـ

country	دولة	oasis	واحة
capital	عاصمة	lakes	بحيرات
modern city	مدينة عصرية	whales	حيتان
amazing sights	مناظر مدهشة	rocks	صخور
damage (n)	تلف	small stones	أحجار صغيرة

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
reach	يصل إلى	reached	turn into	تحول إلى	turned into
flow	يتدفق	flowed	look like	تشبه	looked like
stretch	يمتد	stretched	cause	تسبب	caused
connect	يصل - يربط	connected	control	يتحكم	controlled
destroy	يدمر	destroyed	change	يغير	changed
happen	يحدث	happened	move	يتحرك	moved

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
blow	تهب	blew	get there	يصل لهناك	got there
break down	يكسر - يحلل	broke down	grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew
run	يجري	ran	build	يبني	built

Read and learn

Definitions تعريفات

flow	: the way water moves
fertile	: good land to grow plants and crops
river bank	: the land along the side of a river
wind erosion	: when the wind changes or destroys something
canal	: a waterway made by humans
soil erosion	: when water or wind breaks down the soil, and takes the soil particles away

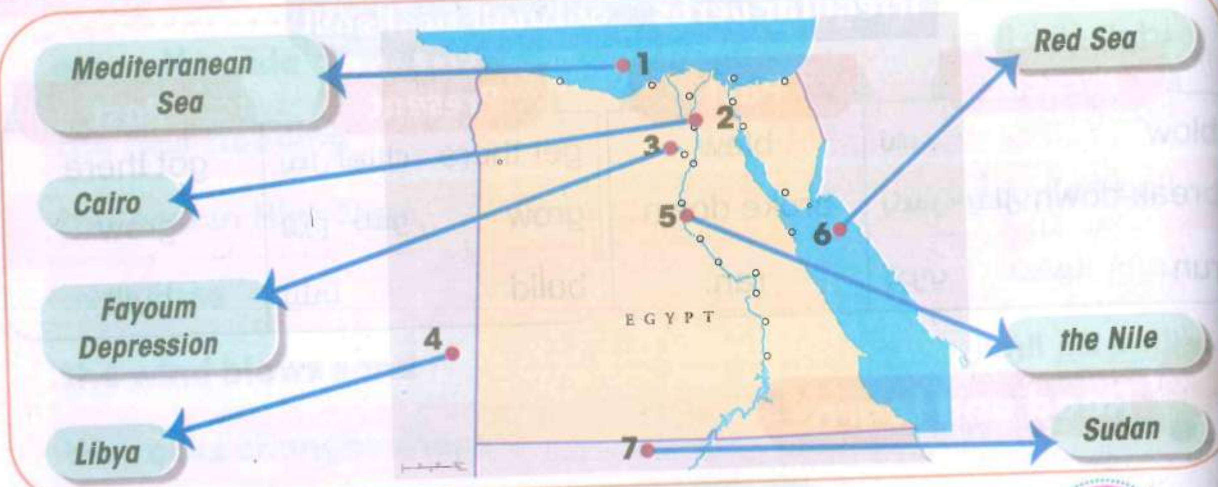
Egypt

Egypt is a very beautiful country. The Nile runs through the country until ❶ it reaches the Mediterranean Sea ❷ n the north. Cairo is the capital of Egypt. It is a modern city in Lower Egypt ❸. Libya lies ❹to the west of Egypt and Sudan lies to the south. The Red Sea lies on Egypt's east coast.

The Fayoum Depression ❺ is a very special place, as it's an oasis with the biggest waterfalls in Egypt. It has the huge Wadi El Rayan park, which is home to many birds and animals. There are also fossils ❻ of whales!

Fayoum has lakes and amazing sights all in one place!

❶ حتى
❷ البحر المتوسط
❸ مصر السفلى
❹ تقع
❺ منخفض الفيوم
❻ حفريات



Some places in Egypt

The **Nile Delta** ❶ is in Lower Egypt. About 20 kilometers north of Cairo, the Nile River **spreads out into two branches** ❷. These two branches **flow** ❸ toward the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile Delta is the **fertile soil** ❹ between **the two branches of the Nile** ❺. It **stretches** ❻ from Alexandria to Port Said and it looks like a triangle. The Nile Valley is the area of land on the banks of the Nile River. It is very good for growing crops like wheat, dates, and beans. Many people say that the Nile Valley is like a lotus flower – the river and the river banks are the stem of the flower, and the Nile Delta is the flower.

The **Fayoum Depression** ❼ is in the Western Desert of Egypt. It is an area of land that is low below sea level. It was made by wind erosion about 1.8 million years ago. It is **connected to** ❽ the Nile River by the Bahr Youssef canal. This means there is water here, so it is a green place where many plants grow.



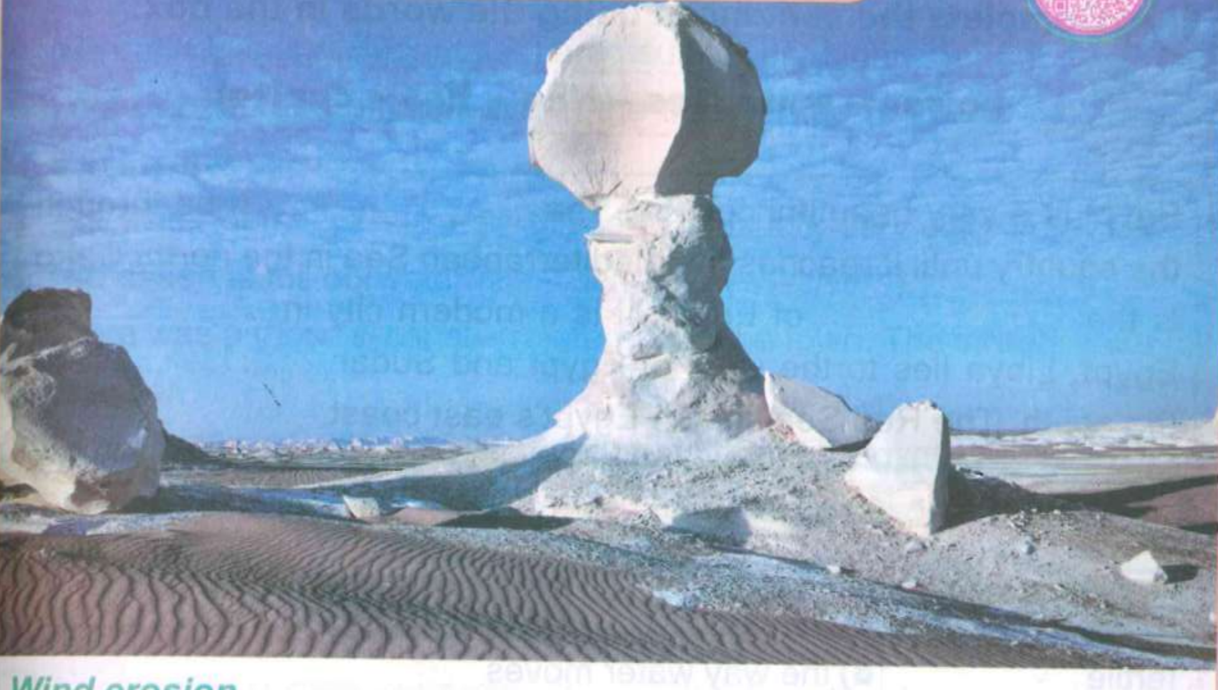
❶ دلتا النيل
❷ يمتد إلى فرعين
❸ يتدفقان
❹ التربة الخصبة
❺ فرعي النيل
❻ يمتد
❼ منخفض الفيوم
❽ مرتبط بـ

1 

2 

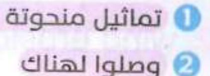
3 

What made the sculptures?



Wind erosion

In Egypt's White Desert, you can see some amazing **sculptures** ❶.
How did they **get there** ❷? They were made by the wind.



❶ تماثيل منحوتة
❷ وصلوا لهناك
❸ بمرور الوقت
❹ تغير شكلها

1 There weren't any sculptures millions of years ago.

2 
Over time ❸, the wind blows sand and small stones against the rocks. The rocks **change shape** ❹.

3 
After many years, the wind and sand turn the rocks into beautiful sculptures.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

Lower – suitcases – Nile – lies – capital

Egypt is a very beautiful country. The .... runs through the country until it reaches the Mediterranean Sea in the north. Cairo is the .... of Egypt. It is a modern city in .... Egypt. Libya lies to the west of Egypt and Sudan .... to the south. The Red Sea lies on Egypt's east coast.

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. fertile	a) the way water moves
2. wind erosion	b) a waterway made by humans
3. flow	c) good land to grow plants and crops
4. soil erosion	d) the land along the side of a river
5. canal	e) when water or wind break down the soil, and take the soil particles away
6. river bank	f) when the wind changes or destroys something

3 Choose the correct word:

sand – wind – sculptures – change – stones

In Egypt's White Desert, you can see some amazing .... There weren't any sculptures millions of years ago. Over time, the .... blows sand and small .... against the rocks. The rocks .... shape. After many years, the wind and sand turn the rocks into beautiful sculptures.

4 Choose the correct word:

1. The (waterfall – desert – city) is a very hot place.
2. (Rivers – Canals – Mountains) are usually very high.
3. Lots of birds and animals live in the trees of the (rainforest – desert – sand dunes).
4. The water of (rivers – lakes – glaciers) is usually very cold.
5. The desert is full of (waterfalls – sand dunes – rivers).
6. There was a (flood – canal – rainforest) in the town. The streets were full of water.
7. The Nile (Canal – River – Waterfall) runs through Egypt.
8. This land is (poor – dry – fertile). You can get good crops.
9. Water falls from a high place in a (canal – waterfall – lake).
10. A river has two (beaches – coasts – banks).

5 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

The Fayoum Depression is a very special place in the Western Desert of Egypt. It's an oasis with the biggest waterfalls in Egypt. It has the huge Wadi El Rayan park, which is home to many birds and animals. There are also fossils of whales! Fayoum has lakes and amazing sights all in one place! It is a green place where many plants grow.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. It's an oasis with the biggest (mountains – deserts – waterfalls) in Egypt.
2. Fayoum has (lakes – rivers – seas) and amazing sights.

B Answer these questions:

3. Where is the Fayoum Depression?
   ▶ ....
4. Why is Wadi El Rayan park important?
   ▶ ....

6 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. a – is – country – Egypt – very – beautiful.
 ▶ ....
2. Egypt – Cairo – the – is – of – capital.
 ▶ ....
3. made – were – wind – Sculptures – the – by.
 ▶ ....
4. lies – of – west – Libya – Egypt – to the.
 ▶ ....
5. Nile – in – The – Delta – Lower Egypt – is.
 ▶ ....

7 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. the aswan high dam was built to control the nile flooding
 ▶ ....
2. cairo is the capital of egypt
 ▶ ....
3. the nile delta is in lower egypt
 ▶ ....
4. the two branches flow toward the mediterranean sea
 ▶ ....
5. it stretches from alexandria to port said
 ▶ ....
6. the fayoum depression is in the western desert of egypt
 ▶ ....

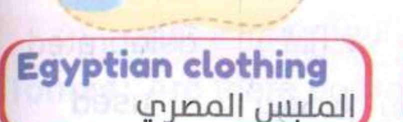




Lesson 3 My favorite clothes

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس





Egyptian clothing الملبس المصري



traditional clothes ملابس تقليدية



costume زي



crown تاج



sleeves أكمام



pocket جيب



suit بدلة





gloves جوانتي



belt حزام



robe رداء - روب

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

princess	أميرة	made from	مصنوع من
popular	شعبي - مشهور	get sunburned	يصاب بلفحة شمس
sure	متأكد	special festival	احتفال خاص
hidden	مخفي - غير مرئي	wedding	حفل زفاف
good grades	درجات جيدة	celebrate	يحتفل
on holiday	في إجازة	patters	رسومات - أشكال

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
stay	يمكث - يظل	stayed	ask	يطلب	asked
travel	يسافر	traveled	talk to	يتحدث إلي	talked to
borrow	يستعير	borrowed	look	تبدو	looked
protect	يحمي	protected	celebrate	يحتفل	celebrated
finish	ينهي	finished	use	يستخدم - يستعمل	used
open	يفتح	opened	study hard	يذاكر بجد	studied hard

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
tell	يخبر	told	catch	يمسك	caught
leave	يترك - يغادر	left	sleep	ينام	slept
see	يري	saw	make	يصنع	made
buy	يشتري	bought	get	يحصل علي	got

Read and learn

Fares is talking to his friend Tomas on social media.

Tomas: Hi, Fares. Can you help me? I'm doing a school project about Egyptian clothing. Can you give me some information?

Fares: Hi, Tomas. Yes, of course. What do you want to know?

Tomas: Well, what do you usually wear?

Fares: I live in Sohag and it's usually very hot here. Today, I'm wearing shorts and a T-shirt.

Tomas: Cool! Can you tell me about some traditional Egyptian clothes?



Fares is talking to his friend Tomas on social media.





Fares: Oh, sure. Well, many men wear the galabeya. This is the long white robe that is very popular.

Tomas: Yes, I've seen it. It looks really cool to wear.

Fares: Yes, it's cool because it's made from cotton. It's usually white, but you can get other colors too. The sleeves are long so we don't get sunburned!

Tomas: Are there pockets?

Fares: Yes! But they're hidden – you can't see them from the outside.

Tomas: Do you wear galabeyas when you're celebrating a special festival?

Fares: We do, and the clothes we wear for Eid, for example, are very beautiful. They can be colorful. Sometimes there are beautiful patterns on them.

Tomas: Thanks, Fares. That's really useful.

Talk to your classmates

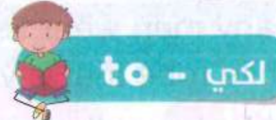
Talk about your favorite clothes, or clothes you wear to celebrate.







Grammar Study



to – لكي

○ We use (to + infinitive) to express purpose, and to say why someone does something.

○ نستخدم (المصدر + to) للتعبير عن الغرض, ولنوضح لماذا يقوم شخص بعمل شي ما.

to - لكي → stem verb المصدر

- She went to town to buy a dress.
- He bought new sneakers to wear for playing football.
- I went to the hall to get my coat.
- I wore a galabeya to stay cool.

○ We can answer the questions beginning with (why) by using:

○ يمكن الاجابة على السؤال البادئ بـ (Why) باستخدام:

to - لكي → stem verb المصدر

- Why did Ali go to town?
  - Ali went to town to buy new sneakers.
- Why did Nessma go to the kitchen?
  - To make a cake.

○ We can answer the questions beginning with (why) by using:

○ يمكن الاجابة على السؤال البادئ بـ (Why) باستخدام:

because - لأن → sentence جملة

- Why did Dad come home early?
  - Dad came home early because he felt tired.
- Why is Adel sad?
  - Because he doesn't have enough money to buy a ball.

لاحظ أن:

تبع (because) بجملة تامة بينما (to) تتبع بمصدر الفعل. ومصدر الفعل هو التصريف الأول للفعل بدون أي إضافات أي بدون إضافة (s – es – ing – ed .....).

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

traditional – clothing – popular – wear – Egyptian

Tomas: Hi, Fares. Can you help me? I'm doing a school project about Egyptian .... Can you give me some information?

Fares: Hi, Tomas. Yes, of course. What do you want to know?

Tomas: Well, what do you usually .... ?

Fares: I live in Sohag and it's usually very hot here. Today, I'm wearing shorts and a T-shirt.

Tomas: Cool! Can you tell me about some .... Egyptian clothes?

Fares: Oh, sure. Well, many men wear the galabeya. This is the long white robe that is very ....

Tomas: Yes, I've seen it. It looks really cool to wear.

2 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

1. Tomas wants to buy some Egyptian clothes. ( )
2. Fares isn't wearing a galabeya today. ( )
3. Galabeyas are usually made from cotton. ( )
4. Galabeyas are always white. ( )
5. Galabeyas don't have pockets. ( )

3 Complete the sentences using the words in the box:

belt - costume - crown - gloves - pockets - spotted



1. Marwa is wearing a .... dress with a .... There are two .... in the dress.
2. Reem is wearing a .... She looks like a princess! She has a .... on her head. She has white .... on her hands.

4 Choose the correct word:

1. Tarek made a suit (because – to – so) wear to a wedding.
2. Heba went to the kitchen to (makes – making – make) a sandwich.
3. Ayman went to a clothes store to (buy – buys – bought) a new T-shirt.
4. Injy used a pen (because write – to write – write) her essay.
5. Sherif bought a new suitcase (take – taking – to take) on holiday.
6. He went to bed (because – to – so) he was tired.
7. I went to the library (borrow – to borrow – because borrow) a book.
8. Malak wears her sunglasses to (protects – protecting – protect) her eyes.
9. Why are you running? ▶ (So – To – Because) I'm late.
10. Why do you go to the club? ▶ (To – Because – So) play with my friends.

5 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. I bought some sunglasses	a) to play with our friends.
2. We went to the park	b) to buy some bread.
3. Hazem studied hard	c) to finish their homework.
4. Basma went to the shop	d) to wear on holiday.
5. They went to the library	e) to get good grades.

6 Make the sentences in the past simple to express purpose:

1. I / go / to my bedroom / sleep ▶ I went to my bedroom to sleep.
2. Nayera / leave / the party / catch her train
▶ ....
3. Adam / call / Younis / ask for help with his project
▶ ....
4. Tarek / buy / a racket / play tennis
▶ ....
5. Mom /make / a cake / celebrate / my birthday
▶ ....
6. Salma / go / to the store / buy her mom / present
▶ ....
7. My / mom / travel / Port Said / visit / aunt
▶ ....
8. I / get / a new phone/ call / my friends
▶ ....

Lesson 4 The elves and the shoemaker

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس






elves	shoemaker	workshop	leather
أقزام - جني صغير	صانع أحذية	ورشة	جلد الصناعة

Adjectives صفات

kind	طيب	beautiful	جميل
honest	أمين	perfect	رائع - مثالي
poor	فقير	interesting	ممتع
happy	سعيد	delicious	لذيذ
tired	متعب - مجهد	amazing	مدهش
new	جديد	amazed	مندهش
enough	كافٍ	surprised	مندهش

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

Once upon a time	ذات مرة
One night	ذات ليلة - في ليلة ما
Oh dear!	يا إلهي!
my dear	يا عزيزي
tonight	الليلة
too tired to make them	متعب جدًا على أن يعمل فيهم

the following morning	الصباح التالي
His wife looke surprised.	بدا على زوجته الإندهاش.
such amazing shoes	مثل هذه الأحذية المدهشة
give more details	يعطي تفاصيل أكثر
kindness	طيبة



Pronunciation

- The past simple endings (/d/ - /t/ - /ɪd/).
- الـ (ed) في نهاية الفعل في التصريف الثاني أو الثالث المنتظم له أكثر من نطق، فبعض الأفعال تنطق الـ (ed) كـ /d/ وأحيانًا تُنطق /t/ وأحيانًا تنطق /ɪd/.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
played cleaned lived delivered slowed	walked washed dressed promised	tidied - studied worked - needed counted - tasted wanted - fixed carried - asked waited - enjoyed

Math

"Multiply multi-digit numbers ضرب الأعداد متعددة الخانات"

- $20 \times 20 = 40$
- $31 \times 14 = 434$
- $17 \times 19 = 323$
- $43 \times 18 = 817$



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

If you multiply any number by zero, the answer is zero!

لو قمت بضرب أي رقم في صفر يكون حاصل الضرب صفر.

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
work hard	يعمل بجد	worked hard	order	يطلب	ordered
call	ينادي	called	describe	يصف	described
thank	يشكر	thanked	believe	يصدق	believed
dress	يلبس	dressed	arrive home	يصل للبيت	arrived home
count	يعد	counted	dance	يرقص	danced
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	promise	يوعد	promised
slow	يبطئ	slowed	taste	يتذوق	tasted
deliver	يسلم	delivered	live	يعيش	lived
fix	يصلح	fixed	try	يجرب	tried

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
hide	يختبئ	hid	find out	يكتشف	found out
pay	يدفع	paid	find	يجد	found
feel	يشعر - يحس	felt	have	يملك - لديه	had
come	يأتي	came	sit down	يجلس	sat down
eat	يأكل	ate	cut	يقطع	cut



Read and learn

The elves and the shoemaker

Once upon a time, a kind and honest ❶ shoemaker lived in town with his wife. They were very poor, but they were happy. The shoemaker worked hard, but he had no money. One night, the shoemaker was in his workshop ❷. "Oh dear. I've only got enough leather ❸ for one more pair of shoes. But I'm too tired ❹ to make them tonight.

❶ أمين
❷ ورشة
❸ جلد كافي
❹ متعب جدا جدا

The elves and the shoemaker

I'll cut the leather now and make the shoes in the morning." The shoemaker cut out the leather and went to bed.

The following morning, the shoemaker couldn't believe his eyes. He called to his wife to come quickly to the workshop. "Look at these shoes!" said the shoemaker. There, on his table was an amazing ❺ pair of shoes. "They are beautiful. Did you make them?" His wife looked surprised. "No, my dear, I didn't make them," he said.

❺ مدهش
❻ مندهشين
❼ هيا نختبئ
❽ أقزام
❾ دوما

Then a man walked into the shop. "I have never seen such amazing shoes," he said. "Can I try them?" He tried on the shoes. "They're perfect," he said and paid the shoemaker. "Quickly," said the shoemaker's wife, "go and buy some more leather." The shoemaker went to buy some more leather. When he arrived home, the shoemaker's wife had made him a delicious meal. "I will just cut out the leather, and then come and eat." The shoemaker cut out the leather for two pairs of shoes and left the workshop for the night. The following morning, the shoemaker and his wife were amazed ❻ to see two beautiful pairs of shoes in the workshop. "We must find out who is making these shoes," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's hide ❼ tonight and see who is helping us."

That night, the shoemaker cut out the leather and then hid. They were very surprised to see two little elves ❽! The elves started to make the shoes. Soon, they had made two more pairs of beautiful shoes. "We must thank the elves," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's make them new clothes." The next night, the elves found their new clothes. They were so happy that they danced around the workshop before sitting down to make more shoes. Soon, people came from all over the land to buy the shoemaker's shoes. He and his wife weren't ever poor again and they lived happily ever after ❾.

The lesson notes

☆ [amazed - amazing] هاتان الكلمتان تم ورودهما في الدرس.

o amazed (adj) مندهش
o صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف العاقل

▶ The shoemaker and his wife were amazed.

o amazing (adj) مدهش
o صفة تستخدم في الغالب لوصف غير العاقل

▶ These pairs of shoes were amazing.

نفس الأمر ينطبق على الصفات:
(tired - tiring - interesting - interesting - surprised - surprising ....)

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Choose the correct word:

1. The (baker - shoemaker - carpenter) makes boots and shoes.
2. Shoes are made of (cotton - paper - leather).
3. The shoemaker works in a (workshop - supermarket - clothes' shop).
4. She's very (poor - tired - kind). She loves and helps all people.
5. The dress was (amazing - amazed - old). She liked it.
6. I didn't do my homework last night because I was (happy - honest - tired).
7. They are (poor - rich - kind). They didn't have enough money to buy what they need.
8. We were (tired - surprised - honest) when we saw our uncle. He didn't tell us that he would visit us.
9. The lunch was (delicious - burnt - cold). We liked it very much.
10. The pair of shoes was (ugly - perfect - old). It was very beautiful.
11. Her new dress is (surprised - amazed - amazing).
12. I don't have (enough - few - little) money to buy a new bike.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Why did the shoemaker want to find out who made the shoes?
▶ ....
2. How did the shoemaker find out who made the shoes?
▶ ....
3. What did they give the elves for their kindness?
▶ ....
4. How did the elves feel?
▶ ....

3 Write the verbs in the correct group:

asked - cleaned - counted - fixed - enjoyed - delivered - carried dressed - needed - wanted - waited - slowed - washed - lived walked - tidied - studied - tasted - played - worked - promised

/d/	/t/	/Id/

4 Solve the following sums:

1. 10 × 10 = ...
2. 30 × 20 = ...
3. 50 × 50 = ...
4. 38 × 24 = ...

5 Solve the following problems:

1. For sports day, Mrs Amal ordered 12 boxes of T-shirts for the students. Each box has 18 T-shirts. How many T-shirts did Mrs Amal order?
▶ ....

2. Nora makes hats. She's very good. She can make 25 hats each week. How many hats can she make in 48 weeks?
▶ ....

Lessons 5 6 Writing & Project

uniform زي موحد	trousers بنطلون	skirt جيبة	vest صديري
jacket معطف - چاكيت	tie رابطة العنق - كرافت	short sleeved shirt قميص بنصف كم	checked shirt قميص كارو(ذو مربعات)
smart أنيق	dark blue أزرق غامق	pale blue أزرق فاتح	light stripes خطوط خفيفة
dress فستان	styles أنماط	feasts أعياد	celebrations احتفالات




















colorful ملون	bright colors ألوان براقة	gold ذهب	silver فضة



Read and learn




The school uniform
زي المدرسة

Student (A)

I really like our school uniform. Everyone wears a short-sleeved white shirt. The girls wear a blue skirt and the boys wear blue trousers. We all have to wear white socks and black leather shoes. It doesn't get very cold here, but when it does, we can wear our blue sweaters.

Student (B)

At school, I wear a pale blue shirt and dark blue trousers. We have to wear a tie every day. It's dark blue with light blue stripes on it. The girls in my school also wear a pale blue shirt, but they don't wear trousers. They wear a blue and white checked skirt. The girls don't have to wear a tie.

Student (C)

Our school uniform is really smart. We have to wear a white shirt with a red tie. We wear a dark gray skirt and a blue jacket.

Student (D)

The girls and boys have different uniforms at my school. The boys wear light green shorts and long green socks. We wear white shirts and we've got a dark red sweater for when it gets cold. My sister's uniform is different. She wears a blue skirt and a yellow T-shirt.

Student (E)

Our uniform is a dark blue skirt for the girls or dark blue shorts for the boys, a pale blue cotton shirt, white socks, and black shoes. When it's cold, we wear dark blue vests or jackets. I like my uniform!

Clothes in Mexico
الملابس في المكسيك




These girls are wearing traditional ❶ Mexican dresses. Look! They're very colorful. There are lots of colorful stripes ❷ on the dresses. Girls in Mexico wear dresses like these during ❸ feasts and celebrations.

Mexican girls love bright colors. Even when they are not celebrating, they wear bright, colorful clothes.

People in Mexico wear hats to protect their faces from the sun. This is a sombrero – it's a traditional Mexican hat ❹.



There are lots of different styles ❺ of sombrero. Some have stripes, and some are very colorful. Some even have gold and silver on them.

❶ تقليدي
❷ خطوط ملونة
❸ أثناء
❹ قبعة مكسيكية
❺ أنماط مختلفة



The adjectives order ترتيب الصفات

○ When we use adjectives, we put them in this way:

○ عندما نستخدم أكثر من صفة في الجملة نقوم بترتيبهم كم يلي:

① size	الحجم - المقاس	big, small, large, long, short ....
② age	العمر	old, new, modern ....
③ color	اللون	black, white, red, light blue, dark green ....
④ material	المادة الخام	cotton, linen, wool, ...

▶ This is a big, new, white, cotton galabeya.

▶ These are small, old shoes.

▶ I bought a light blue, linen shirt.

▶ She has a new, red dress.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wear – stripes – celebrations – traditional – dresses

These girls are wearing .... Mexican dresses. There are lots of colorful .... on the dresses. Girls in Mexico wear .... like these during feasts and .... Mexican girls love bright colors. Even when they are not celebrating, they wear bright, colorful clothes.

2 Choose the correct word:

1. Everyone wears a (short-sleeved, white – white, short-sleeved) shirt.
2. Our uniform is a (cotton, pale blue – pale blue, cotton) shirt.
3. The boys wear (green, long – long, green) socks.
4. These are (modern, big, brown – brown, big, modern – big, modern, brown) boots.
5. This is a (new, black, linen – black, new, linen – linen, new, black) blouse.
6. My grandpa had a (woolen, large, old – large, old, woolen – large, woolen, old) sweater.
7. She's wearing a (big, dark, green – dark, green, big) socks.
8. This is a (new, gray, small, cotton – small, gray, new, cotton – small, new, gray, cotton) galabeya.

3 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order:

1. She wore a .... dress. (cotton, green)
2. He had to wear an .... hat. (orange, old)
3. Dad bought me a .... galabeya. (new, white)

4. The shoemaker made .... shoes. (leather, small)

5. I bought a .... jacket for the party. (green, new)

4 Write a description of your favorite clothes. Include adjectives and make sure they are in the correct order:

My favorite clothes are .... I have a ...., which is .... I also like .... They are my favorite because ....

5 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

"Our school uniform for boys and girls in summer and in winter"

▶ Ideas to help you: size – color – material

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Test 3 on Unit 3





1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)

The Nile Valley is the area of land on the banks of the Nile River. It is very good for growing crops like wheat, dates, and beans. Many people say that the Nile Valley is like a lotus flower - the river and the river banks are the stem of the flower, and the Nile Delta is the flower.

1. The Nile (Delta – Valley – Bank) is the area of land on the banks of the Nile River.
2. Many people say that the Nile Valley is like a (lotus flower – tree – branch).
3. The river and the river banks are the (branches – leaves – stem) of the flower.
4. The Nile Valley is very (poor – good – dry) for growing crops.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

styles - cake - traditional - colorful - protect

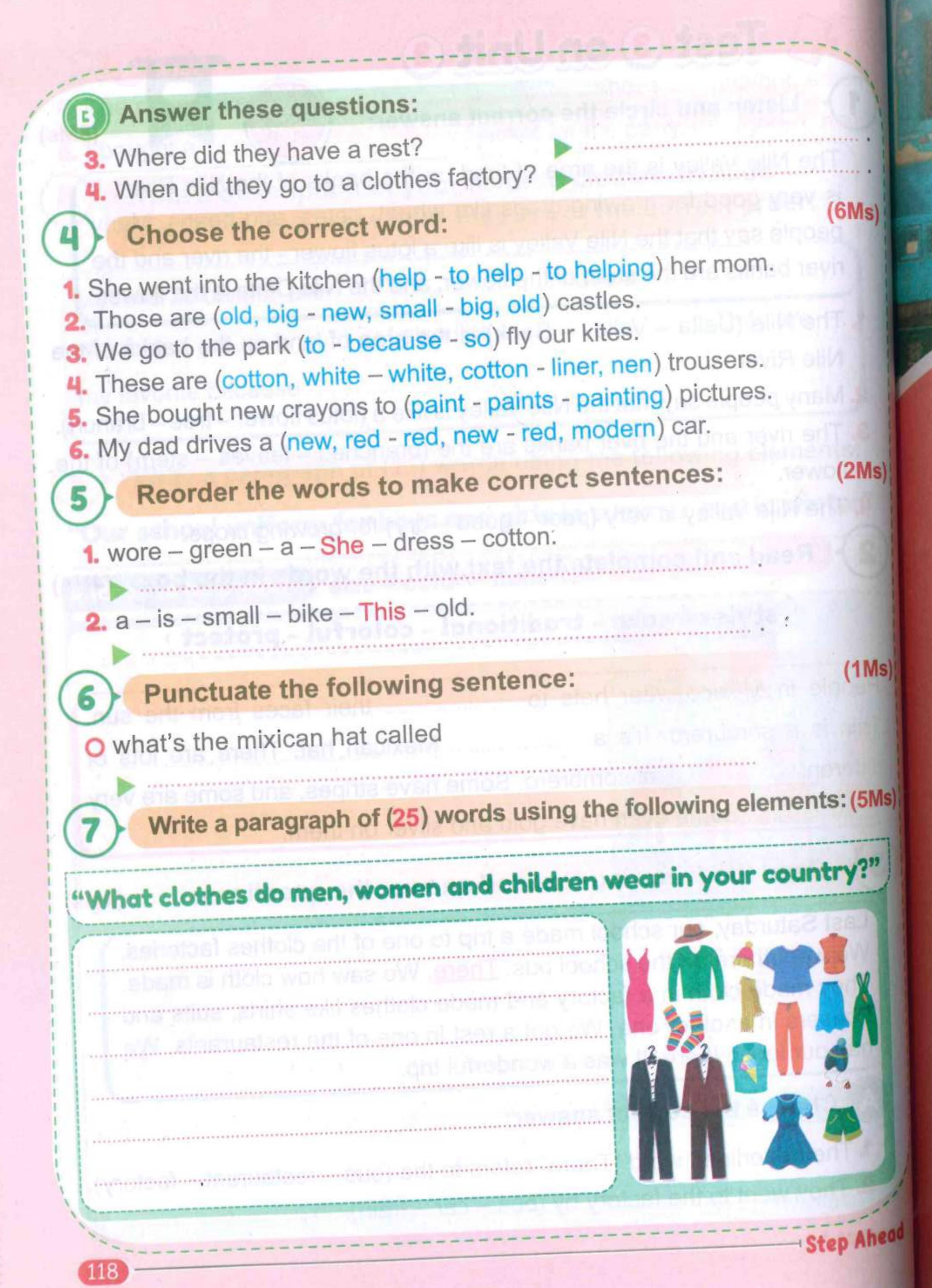
People in Mexico wear hats to .... their faces from the sun. This is a sombrero. It's a .... Mexican hat. There are lots of different .... of sombrero. Some have stripes, and some are very .... Some even have gold and silver on them.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

Last Saturday, our school made a trip to one of the clothes factories. We went there on the school bus. There, We saw how cloth is made. They made cloth in a factory and made clothes like shirts, suits and trousers in another one. We got a rest in one of the restaurants. We had our lunch there. It was a wonderful trip.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "There" refers to the (bus – restaurant – factory).
2. They went to the factory by (bus – car – train).



B Answer these questions:

3. Where did they have a rest? ▶ ....
4. When did they go to a clothes factory? ▶ ....

4 Choose the correct word: (6Ms)

1. She went into the kitchen (help - to help - to helping) her mom.
2. Those are (old, big - new, small - big, old) castles.
3. We go to the park (to - because - so) fly our kites.
4. These are (cotton, white – white, cotton - liner, nen) trousers.
5. She bought new crayons to (paint - paints - painting) pictures.
6. My dad drives a (new, red - red, new - red, modern) car.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. wore – green – a – She – dress – cotton.
   ▶ ....
2. a – is – small – bike – This – old.
   ▶ ....

6 Punctuate the following sentence: (1Ms)

○ what's the mixican hat called
▶ ....

7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements: (5Ms)

"What clothes do men, women and children wear in your country?"

....
....
....
....
....
....

Step Ahead

Theme (2)
Myself and others

Unit 4 Looking after our world

الاعتناء بعالمنا

In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about different landscapes.
- learn about Elephantine Island.
- use sentences in the past continuous.
- learn about greenhouse gases and climate change.
- learn and talk about eco-tourism in Egypt.
- learn about number sequences.
- learn how to say three consonants together.
- learn to correct spelling mistakes.
- read and listen to a short story about a community garden.
- write a flyer about eco-tourism in Egypt.

Objectives

Vocabulary	forest, island, lake, mountain, coral reefs, river, waterfall, rare, reign, sunsets, tombs, messy, weeds community, glad, hiking, ecolodges, suitable, atmosphere, normal, livestock farming, greenhouse effect, blanket, dive, environment, hotels, wildlife, pollution, surprise
Language	Past Continuous i.e., We were walking in one of the Nubian villages this morning. What were you doing at (8am) yesterday ? I was going to school.
Reading	Text about the causes and results of climate change Text about the greenhouse effect Text about a community garden Text about an eco-resort in Taba
Listening	My visit to Elephantine Island The positive and negative things about tourism
Speaking	Discussing and identifying villages, cities, and towns in Egypt, and personal preferences Talking about what you were doing at specific times in the past Talking about the positive and negative aspects of ecotourism Talking about the benefits of taking part in a community garden project
Writing	Research and write a flyer about eco-tourism
Project	Researching and creating a flyer about an eco-destination Working collaboratively

Lesson 1 My visit to Elephantine Island



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



forest غابة


island جزيرة


lake بحيرة


mountain جبل


waterfall شلال


coral reefs شعاب مرجانية


sunset غروب الشمس


rare calendar تقويم نادر

Famous places in Aswan أماكن شهيرة في أسوان


Aswan Botanical Garden حديقة أسوان النباتية


Temple of Philae معبد فيلة


Aswan Museum متحف أسوان


Tombs of the Nobles مقابر النبلاء

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

I'm missing you.	أفتقدك.
the most fantastic place	المكان الأكثر روعة
full of history	مليء بالتاريخ
There's lots to see.	يوجد الكثير لنراه.
It's a beautiful and calm place.	إنه مكان جميل وهادئ.
beautiful brightly decorated houses	منازل جميلة مزينة بألوان زاهية
the oldest part of Aswan	أقدم جزء في أسوان
by boat	بالقارب
particularly from a felucca	خصوصًا من المركب الشراعي
go for long walks	نذهب لتمشيات طويلة
through the desert	عبر الصحراء
There are no forests.	لا يوجد غابات.
In fact	في الحقيقة
It's quite green.	إنها خضراء إلى حدٍ ما.
I'll be so sad to leave.	سأكون حزينة جدًا عند المغادرة.
have a good trip	يستمتع برحلة جيدة
Nubian village	قرية نوبية
reign of Thutmose III	فترة حكم تحتمس الثالث
shape	شكل
can't wait to see you soon	لايمكنني الإنتظار لرؤيتك قريبًا

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
miss	يفتقد	missed	look	ينظر	looked
travel	يسافر	traveled	walk	يمشي	walked
wait	ينتظر	waited	name	يسمي	named
live	يعيش	lived	try	يحاول	tried

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
be (am- is are)	يكون	was - were	can	يستطيع	could
understand	يفهم	understood	think	يعتقد	thought
find	يجد	found	leave	يغادر - يترك	left
see	يرى	saw	feel	يشعر - يحس	felt
go	يذهب	went	know	يعرف	knew

Read and learn

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

Look at these rocks from the White Desert. What can you see? People often call them 'chicken and mushroom' rocks!

أنظر إلى هذه الصخور من الصحراء البيضاء. ماذا ترى؟ الناس يطلقون عليهم صخور «الدجاجة والفطر».

A postcard from Nagwa to Dalia
بطاقة بريدية من نجوى إلى داليا





Aswan Botanical Garden



Temple of Philae

1. للجزيرة
2. التاريخ
3. متحف أسوان
4. تقويم نادر
5. عصر الملك تحتمس الثالث
6. غروب الشمس
7. خصوصًا
8. قارب شراعي
9. قرى نوبية
10. مقابر النبلاء

Hi Dalia!
How are you? I'm missing you! I'm on Elephantine Island and it's the most fantastic place! It's in Aswan and there's lots to see.
Yesterday, I was traveling by boat to the island (1) with my friends.
We were trying to understand the 'Elephantine' name. – we think it's the shape!
Elephantine Island is the oldest part of Aswan. In fact, all the island is full of history (2). After that, we went to the Aswan Museum (3). We were looking at all the old things from the island when we found a very rare calendar (4) from the reign of Thutmose III (5).
But it's not only about history – it's a beautiful and calm place. There's no traffic, so it's very quiet, and the air is clean. We can go for long walks. There are no forests but there are lots of trees, so it's quite green. The sunsets (6) are fantastic, particularly (7) from a felucca (8).
We were walking in one of the Nubian villages (9) this morning. They have beautiful brightly decorated houses. We had lunch there looking at the Nile. Tomorrow is our last morning, so we're going to walk to the Tombs of the Nobles (10) through the desert. I'll be so sad to leave.
Can't wait to see you soon!
Nagwa

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Museum – Aswan – reign – history – island

We were in Aswan last week. We saw the Elephantine Island. It's the oldest part of Aswan. In fact, all the island is full of .... We were .... After that, we went to the Aswan .... when we looking at all the old things from the .... found a very rare calendar from the .... of Thutmose III.

2 Choose the correct word:

1. There's water all around the (lake – river – island).
2. You can see (coral reefs – waterfalls – lakes) deep down the sea.
3. The trees and plants of the (forest – desert – sand dunes) is the home of lots of birds and animals.
4. The (river – lake – mountain) is a very high place to climb.
5. You can see (sunrise – sunset – sun light) in the evening.
6. There's a (calendar – picture – painting) on the wall to know what day it is.
7. Waterfalls from a high place in a (canal – waterfall – lake).
8. There's land all around the (island – lake – sky).
9. This bird is (rare – popular – famous). You can't see many of them.
10. You can go for a Nile trip on a (bike – train – felucca).

3 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Aswan is a beautiful and calm place. There's no traffic, so it's very quiet, and the air is clean. There are no forests but there are lots of trees, so it's quite green. The sunsets are fantastic, particularly from a felucca. The Nubian villages have beautiful brightly decorated houses. You can go for walks to the Tombs of the Nobles. Aswan is a very special place in the south of Egypt.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The Nubian (towns – cities – villages) have beautiful brightly decorated houses.
2. Aswan is in the (north – south – east) of Egypt.

B Answer these questions:

3. Why is Aswan quiet with clean air?
   ▶ ....
4. Where can we go for walks?
   ▶ ....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. is – Aswan – Elephantine Island – of – the oldest – part.
   ▶ ....
2. of – history – full – is – island – The.
   ▶ ....
3. have – Nagwa – a – Did – trip – good?
   ▶ .... ?
4. Museum – We – Aswan– the – to – went.
   ▶ ....
5. houses – The – beautiful – Nubian – have – villages.
   ▶ ....
6. a beautiful - is - Aswan -calm – and - place.
   ▶ ....

5 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. how are you
   ▶ ....
2. the elephantine island is the oldest part of aswan
   ▶ ....
3. where did nagwa go
   ▶ ....

4. we went to aswan museum

▶ ....

5. alexandria is a city in the north of egypt

▶ ....

6. the beautiful nubian villages near aswan are famous

▶ ....

6 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

"Aswan"

Ideas to help you: quiet- beautiful - Nile - boat - history - temples - museums - tombs - tourists



....

....

....

....

....

....

....



Lesson 2 What were you doing?

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



climate change التغير المناخي



suitable temperature درجة حرارة مناسبة



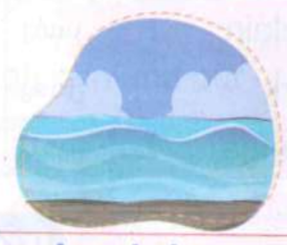
Earth's surface سطح الأرض



greenhouse gases غازات الاحتباس الاحتراري



livestock farming تربية الماشية



sea level rises مستوى سطح البحر يرتفع



greenhouse صوبة زراعية





atmosphere غلاف جوي



normal weather طقس معتاد





planet كوكب

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

transportation	النقل	factories	مصانع
tropical plants	نباتات استوائية	results	نتائج
scientists	علماء	quite difficult	صعب إلى حد ما
effect	تأثير	heat (n)	حرارة
crops	محاصيل	sun's light	ضوء الشمس

space	فضاء	carbon dioxide	غاز ثانى أكسيد الكربون
What's the matter?	ما الأمر؟	methane	غاز الميثان
over a long period of time	عبر فترة طويلة من الوقت	water vapor	بخار الماء

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
allow	يسمح	allowed	produce	ينتج	produced
explain	يفسر	explained	raise	ترفع	raised
work	يعمل	worked	stop	يتوقف	stopped
change	يتغير	changed	shop	يتسوق	shopped

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
keep	تحافظ	kept	has - have	يملك	had
build	يبنى	built	grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew
go back	يعود - يرجع	went back	rise	يرتفع	rose
lose	يفقد	lost	make	يعمل	made
become	يصبح	became	feel worried	يشعر بالقلق	felt worried

Read and learn



Climate change تغير المناخ

Greenhouse gases ❶ are important to keep our planet at the suitable temperature ❷ for life. One hundred years ago, the Earth was getting a little warmer, and the atmosphere ❸ was changing a little. But over the past 20 years, changes are happening faster and faster.

❶ غازات الإحتباس الحرارى
❷ درجة حرارة مناسبة
❸ الغلاف الجوى

Climate change تغير المناخ

Scientists ❹ think that people are causing climate change- a change to the normal weather ❺ of the Earth over a long period of time. We produce too many greenhouse gases through factories, transportation ❻, building things, and livestock farming ❼. The greenhouse gases now keep more of the sun's heat inside the Earth, and stop this heat from going back to the space. So the Earth's temperature goes up.

Greenhouse gases are gases like carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane. So what are the results of climate change?

- Animals may lose their food because plants die.
- Sea level rises, so people can lose their homes.
- The climate becomes too hot. We don't have enough rain and our crops ❽ can't grow.

❹ العلماء
❺ الطقس العادى
❻ النقل
❼ تربية الماشية
❽ محاصيل

A conversation between Laila and her Mom



Mom: Laila, what's the matter?

Laila: Hi Mom. I'm feeling worried. I can't do my homework.

Mom: What's the problem?

Laila: I have to explain the greenhouse effect ❶ and it's quite difficult.

Mom: OK, let me help. You know what a greenhouse is, don't you? It's made of glass so it keeps all the plants inside it warm. This means that in cold countries, we can grow vegetables like tomatoes and tropical plants ❷. The temperature inside doesn't change and the plants grow.

Laila: Yes, but why is that the same as climate change ❸?

Mom: Well, we have a natural ❹ greenhouse effect on Earth. There are gases in the atmosphere that keep the Earth warm so we can live on it. These are greenhouse gases. But now we have more and more of the greenhouse gases and the Earth is warming up ❺ too much.

Laila: But why is it like a greenhouse?

❶ تأثير
❷ نباتات استوائية
❸ تغير المناخ
❹ طبيعى
❺ يتسخن

A conversation between Laila and her Mom

Mom: The greenhouse gases work like a blanket ❻ around Earth. Greenhouse gases allow the sun's light to shine onto the Earth's surface, but they stop the heat of the sun from going out of the Earth to space, and they make the planet ❼ too hot.

Laila: Thanks, Mom! I understand the greenhouse effect better now!

❻ كغطاء
❼ كوكب

Grammar Study



Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → was reading	I → wasn't reading	Was → I reading ....?
He / She / It } was reading	He / She / It } wasn't reading	Was { he reading .....? / she reading ....? / it reading ....?
You / We / They } were reading	You / We / They } weren't reading	Were { you reading ...? / we reading ....? / they reading...?

يتكون من ← (was – were) + verb + ing

▶ I was traveling by boat to the island with my friends.

▶ We were trying to understand the name of the island.

- We use the past continuous for something that happened and continued over a period of time in the past.
- يعبر عن حدث وقع في الماضي واستغرق حدوثه فترة من الوقت.

▶ She was helping her mom on Friday morning.

- عند إضافة (ing) للفعل، اتبع الآتي:

- Verbs which end in a single (e), omit it before adding (ing).
- عند إضافة (ing) لفعل منتهٍ بـ (e) تحذف الـ (e) قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

have → having	write → writing	take → taking
make → making	ride → riding	drive → driving

▶ Samira was riding her bike yesterday at three o'clock.

- Verbs which end in a consonant after a vowel double the last consonant before adding (ing).
- عند إضافة (ing) لفعل منتهٍ بـ بحرف ساكن يسبقة حرف واحد متحرك ناطق ، نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة الـ (ing).

run → running	shop → shopping	swim → swimming

▶ He was swimming in the sea.

- We also use it to express two actions which were happening at the same time in the past.

- In the negative form, we use [not] after [was – were].
- عند النفي نضع [not] بعد[was – were].

▶ They weren't playing football at two o'clock.

- In the interrogative form, we use [was - were] at the beginning of the question or after the question word with the [verb + ing].
- عند عمل سؤال نبدأ السؤال بـ (was – were) أو نضع إحداهما بعد أداة الاستفهام مع (الفعل + ing).

▶ What were you doing yesterday? ↳ I was listening to the radio.

▶ Were they playing tennis? ↳ No, they weren't.

▶ Was he swimming in the sea? ↳ Yes, he was.

▶ Were you having your breakfast at seven? ↳ No, I wasn't.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

plants – warming up – heat – effect – climate

Mom : What's the matter?

Laila : I have to explain the greenhouse .... and it's quite difficult.

Mom : OK, let me help. You know what a greenhouse is, don't you? It's made of glass so it keeps all the .... inside it warm.

Laila : Yes, but why is that the same as .... change?

Mom : Because we have more and more of the greenhouse gases and the Earth is .... too much.

Laila : Thanks, Mom! I understand the greenhouse effect better now!

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

livestock – temperature – heat – change – gases

Scientists think that people are causing climate change. We produce too many greenhouse .... through factories, transportation, building things, and .... farming. The greenhouse gases now keep more of the sun's heat inside the Earth, and stop this .... from going back to the space. So the Earth's .... goes up.

3 Choose the correct word:

1. I (was - were - am) reading a story at six yesterday.
2. The rabbit (is - was - were) eating a carrot when I was at the zoo.
3. Ahmed (is - was - were) fishing last Friday.
4. I and my brother (are - was - were) sleeping at nine o'clock last night.
5. We (was - were - are) trying to understand the math problem.
6. What (are - were - was) you doing at 8 pm yesterday?
7. My sister (was - is - were) doing her homework when the light went off.
8. My father was (work - works - working) all day yesterday.
9. I was (listened - listening - listen) to the radio when my father came home.
10. We were (walking - walks - walk) in one of the Nubian villages this morning.
11. (Was - Were - Are) they having lunch at three o'clock yesterday?
12. Was he (study - studies - studying) English with his Dad?
13. (Was - Were - Is) she helping her mom last Saturday?
14. Were you (playing - plays - played) tennis at three in the afternoon?

4 Look and write. Use the past continuous:

1. The fox .... (sleep).
2. The fish .... (swim).
3. The tiger .... (drink) water.
4. The people .... (walk).
5. I .... (watch) everyone.
6. We .... (have) a great time.
7. .... the cat .... (run)?

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. gases – greenhouse – We – many – produce – too.
   ▶ ....
2. results of – What – the – are – change – climate?
   ▶ .... ?
3. was – at 7– yesterday – breakfast – I – having.
   ▶ ....
4. can – like – We – grow – vegetables – tomatoes.
   ▶ ....
5. you – 6 am – were – at – What – doing?
   ▶ .... ?
6. Earth – too much – The – up – warming – is.
   ▶ ....

Lesson 3 ECO-TOURISM



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


tourism السياحة



eco-tourism السياحة البيئية


eco-tourist سائح صديق للبيئة


guide مرشد سياحي


culture ثقافة


monuments آثار


historical places أماكن تاريخية


wildlife حياة برية


eco-lodge نُزُل صغير صديق للبيئة



hotel فندق


UNESCO Eco Village قرية اليونسكو الصديقة للبيئة


Siwa oasis واحة سيوة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

give jobs	توفر وظائف	**create**	يتسبب في
local people	السكان المحليين	**damage**	يتلف
plane journeys	رحلات الطائرات	**dive**	يغطس - يغوص
natural environment	بيئة طبيعية	**Red Sea**	البحر الأحمر
projects	مشروعات	**pollution**	تلوث
comfortable	مريح	**pros and cons**	مميزات وعيوب

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
learn	يتعلم	learned (learnt)	create	يتسبب في	created
travel	يسافر	traveled	damage	يتلف	damaged
stay	يقيم - يبقى	stayed	dive	يغطس	dived
help	يساعد	helped	like	يحب	liked
look after	يعتني بـ	looked after	cause	يسبب	caused

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
give	يعطي	gave	pay	يدفع	paid
think	يعتقد	thought	come	يأتي	came

Math

Number sequences تتابع الأرقام

What's a number sequence?

- A number sequence is a list of numbers that are linked by a rule. If you work out the rule, you can find the next number in the sequence.
- تسلسل الأرقام هو مجموعة من الأرقام التي مرتبطة بقاعدة. إذا فهمت القاعدة، تستطيع أن تجد الرقم التالي في التسلسل.

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15

- The difference between each number is 2. الفرق بين كل رقم يكون 2.
- So the rule is to add 2 to each number. لذلك فالقاعدة أن نضيف رقمين لكل رقم.
- Now you can work out the next number in the sequence: 15 + 2 = 17.
- A number sequence can go up (= we add numbers +) or down (= we subtract numbers -):
- تتابع الأرقام يمكن أن يكون تصاعديًا بالإضافة أو تنازليًا بالطرح.

10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 (add 2)

24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 (subtract 2)

The Fibonacci sequence
تتابع أرقام فيبوناتشي

▶ Fibonacci was a famous Italian mathematician. He noticed a number sequence that was very useful for math and other sciences. Because he was the first to talk about this sequence, it took his name. It's called 'the Fibonacci sequence'.

تتابع أرقام فيبوناتشي

◀ فيبوناتشي كان عالم رياضيات إيطالي مشهور. لاحظ تتابع الأرقام والذي كان مفيداً للرياضيات ولعلوم أخرى. ولأنه كان الأول الذي يتحدث عن هذا التتابع، فقط سمي باسمه. فهي تسمى " تتابع فيبوناتشي".

▶ In this sequence, you find the next number if you add the two previous numbers together: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ...

◀ ففي هذا التتابع، تعرف الرقم التالي إذا جمعت الرقمين السابقين له.

Tip!

▶ Eco means relating to the environmen

◀ كلمة (eco) تعني مرتبط بالبيئة.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box:

coral – dive – environment – hotels – wildlife – pollution

1. Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after the .... and helps local people.
2. Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the .... that planes cause.
3. They stay in small, local .... or pay to stay in people's houses.

4. They like to learn about local .... projects and local culture.
5. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the .... reefs.
6. Tourists come to the red sea and the guides tell them where they can ....

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. Eco- tourists like to travel	a) by plane.
2. Tourism helps people	b) in the Red Sea.
3. A tourist like to dive	c) by bike.
4. Eco-tourism don't like to travel	d) learn about new cultures.
	e) coral reef.

3 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after the environment and helps local people. Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution that planes cause. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses. They like to learn about local wildlife projects and local cultures. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the coral reefs. Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can dive.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Tourists come to the Red Sea to (eat – dive – sail).
2. Eco-tourists like to travel by (train – bike – plane).

B Answer these questions:

3. What are the pros of eco-tourism?
▶ ....
4. What do the guides tell the tourists?
▶ ....

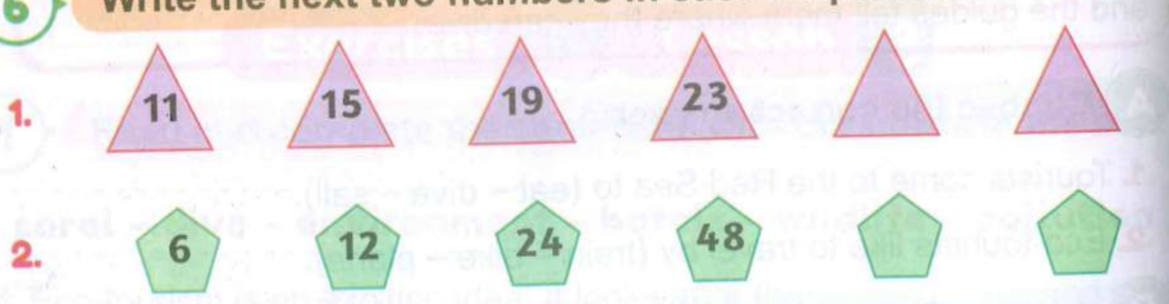
4 Write the numbers to complete the rules:

1. 5 10 15 20 25 30 ➜ Rule: add ....
2. 7 10 13 16 19 22 ➜ Rule: add ....
3. 0 10 20 30 40 50 ➜ Rule: add ....
4. 24 22 20 18 16 14 ➜ Rule: subtract ....

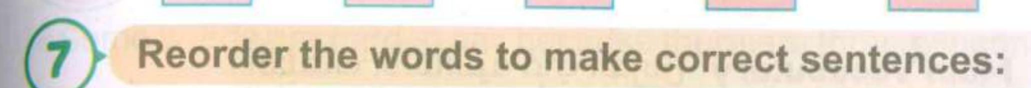
5 Write the missing numbers in each sequence:

1.	85	80		70	65	
2.	25	34		52	61	
3.		20	40	80		320
4.	50		42	38		30
5.	28		48	58		78
6.	64	55	46	37		

6 Write the next two numbers in each sequence:





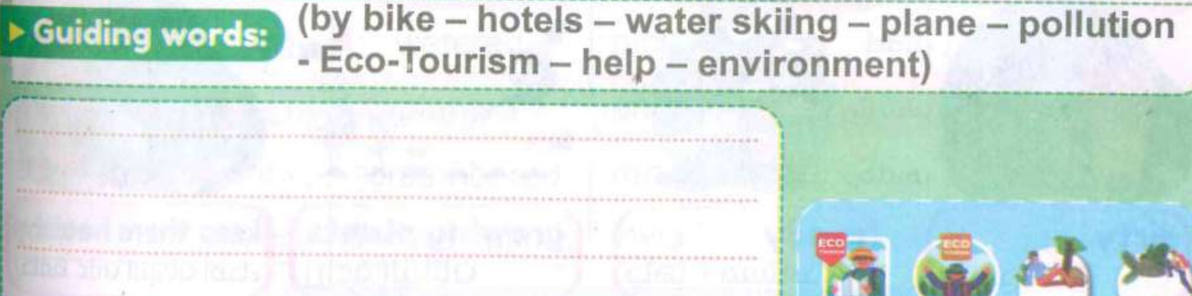
5. 

7 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. idea – is – an – Eco-tourism – exciting.
   ▶ ....
2. about – learn – Tourists – cultures – new.
   ▶ ....
3. like to – Eco-tourists – in – stay – people's – houses.
   ▶ ....
4. look – environment – after – the – Eco-tourism.
   ▶ ....
5. like – Tourists – water skiing – Red – in the – Sea.
   ▶ ....

8 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements:

"Eco-tourism"





Lesson 4 I help my community



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



community garden
حديقة عامة



make friends
يصادق - يصاحب



surprise (n)
مفاجأة



water (v)
يروي



messy
فوضوي - غير مرتب



glad
سعيد



sunshine
أشعه الشمس



weeds
أعشاب ضارة



dirty
متسخ



ready
جاهز - مستعد



growing plants
زراعة النباتات



keep them healthy
يحافظ على النباتات أصحاء



harmful plants
نباتات ضارة



fruit seeds
بذور الفاكهة



make sure
يتأكد من



take part
يشارك - يشترك



Pronunciation

☆ Some words are hard to say because there are three consonants together.

☆ بعض الكلمات تكون صعبة النطق لأنها تبدأ بثلاثة حروف ساكنة (str – scr – thr).

str	strawberry	فراولة	street	شارع
	string	خيط	strong	قوي
scr	scratch	يخدش	screen	شاشة
	screw	مسمار برمة	scream	يصرخ
thr	throne	كرسي العرش	throw	يقذف - يرمي
	throat	حلْق - حنجرة	through	خلال - من خلال

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
water	يروي	watered	pick	يلتقط	picked
plant	يزرع	planted	enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed
remember	يتذكر	remembered	receive	يستلم - يتلقى	received
learn	يتعلم	learned (learnt)	invite	يدعو	invited

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
make friends	يصادق - يصاحب	made friends	take out	ينزع	took out
dig	يحفر	dug	grow	ينمو	grew
teach	يُعلم	taught	get bigger	تكبر	got bigger



Maged and the community garden

Maged's mom invited him to go to the community garden ❶ with her. At first ❷, he didn't like it. It was dirty and messy, and he thought he didn't like plants. But Maged is a kind boy and he went to help his mom.

Together ❸, they worked in their part of the garden. They dug the soil. He and his mom planted their vegetable and fruit seeds.

He made friends ❹ with the other people at the community garden. After working in the garden, Maged and his new friends sometimes went to play football in the park.

He remembered what he learned about looking after plants at school. He watered ❺ the plants every day to keep them healthy. He took out the weeds ❻ – the harmful plants. He made sure the plants got lots of sunshine to help them grow.



He started to love the garden and was very happy to go there every day. It was so great to see the plants get bigger and bigger. Every day ❼ there was a surprise, with a new tomato or some new beans.

When all the fruit and vegetables were ready, the best thing ❽ was picking everything ❾. Maged and his mom took the beans, tomatoes, and strawberries to the people in the community – the older people and the people who were ill. They were so happy to receive all the delicious food and Maged felt very glad. Now Maged loves the garden and teaches others about growing plants.

❶ حديقة عامة
❷ في البداية
❸ معًا
❹ كوّن صداقات
❺ روى - سقى
❻ النباتات البرية الضارة
❼ كل يوم
❽ أفضل شئ
❾ كل شئ

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

messy – kind – community – help

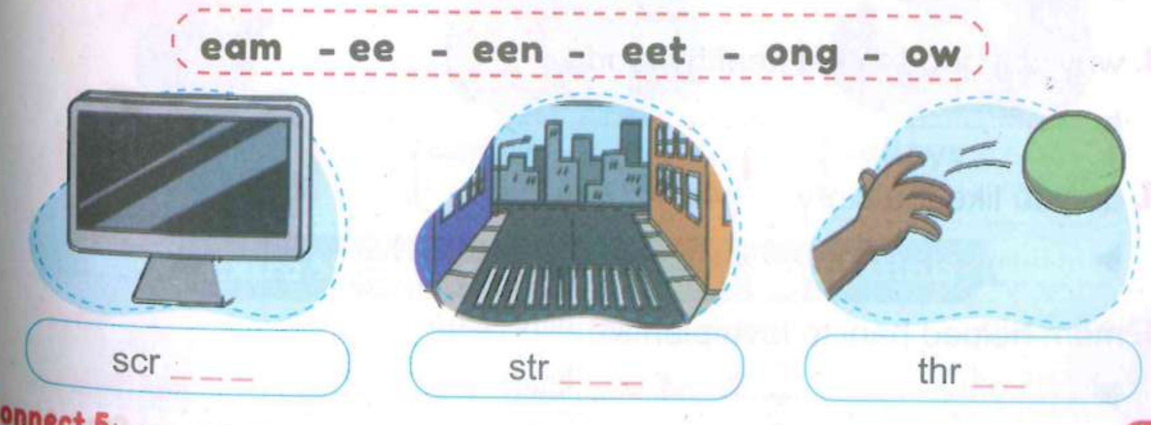
Maged's mom invited him to go to the .... garden with her. At first, he didn't like it. It was dirty and ...., and he thought he didn't like plants. But Maged is a .... boy and he went to .... his mom.

2 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

1. Maged had an idea to take part in the community garden. ☐
2. He helped his mom in the garden. ☐
3. He planted flowers in the garden. ☐
4. He made some new friends at the community garden. ☐
5. He enjoyed growing things in the garden. ☐
6. When all the fruit and vegetables were ready, he gave them to his family. ☐

3 Complete the words with the letters in the box then read them:

eam - ee - een - eet - ong - ow



scr _ _ _   str _ _ _   thr _ _

3





thr _ _ str _ _ _ scr _ _ _

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. his – went – Maged – help – mom – to.
▶ ....
2. Maged – the end – How – does – at – feel?
▶ ....
3. with – He – friends – made – the other – people.
▶ ....
4. you – story – Do – the – like?
▶ ....
5. the – day – watered – every – He – plants.
▶ ....

5 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. he goes to the club on friday
▶ ....
2. maged helped his mom in the garden
▶ ....
3. why is it good to eat healthy food
▶ ....
4. do you like the story
▶ ....
5. mom helped hani to love plants
▶ ....



Lessons 5 6 Taba: My favorite Eco-Resort

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



Taba مدينة طابا
مدينة مصرية في جنوب سيناء



eco-destination مقصد صديق للبيئة



old buildings أبنية قديمة



Nubian ibex الوعل النوبي (نوع من الماعز البري)



Nawamis اسم قرية بدوية في جنوب سيناء



plan (v) يخطط



hiking التنزه مشيًا



hike يتنزه مشيًا



eco-lodges نُزُل صغير صديق للبيئة



hut كوخ



camps مخيمات - معسكرات



valleys أودية

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

flyer	نشرة إعلانية	main heading	عنوان رئيسي
activities	أنشطة	sub-heading	عنوان فرعي

Adjectives صفات

excellent	ممتاز	great	رائع
exciting	مثير	perfect	نموذجي - رائع
fantastic	رائع	wonderful	رائع
fascinating	فاتن - مبهر	good for	جيد لـ
cool	لطيف - ظريف	comfortable	مريح

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
hike	يتنزه	hiked	enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed
decide	يقرر	decided	talk	يتحدث	talked
plan	يخطط	planned	visit	يزور	visited

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
swim	يسبح	swam	eat	يأكل	ate
draw	يرسم	drew	show	يظهر - يوضح	showed

Read and learn

Why is Taba good for eco-tourism?



Eco-tourism in Egypt

Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where eco-tourism works well. You can find valleys, mountains, desert, and the sea there.

You can find fantastic wildlife ① in Taba, like the Nubian ibex and rare birds.

This is very good for the eco-tourists because they can go and enjoy the environment ②.

The local people ③ are very friendly, so the eco-tourists can have a meal with them or talk to them about their culture ④.

If you like history, ⑤ there is lots in Taba.

There's Nawamis, a village of round, very old buildings. They are fascinating!

Eco-tourists in Taba can enjoy diving, hiking, ⑥ and camping ⑦.

They can stay in camps and eco-lodges ⑧.

You can find everything in Taba for a great holiday!

① حياة برية
② البيئة
③ السكان المحليين
④ ثقافتهم
⑤ التاريخ
⑥ رحلة سير على الأقدام
⑦ تخييم
⑧ نُزل صديقة للبيئة



Tip!

▶ An eco-destination is a place you are going to which is good for the environment. This is because people there look after the environment.

◀ المقصد البيئي هو مكان تذهب إليه وهو جيد للبيئة. وذلك لأن الناس هناك يعتنون بالبيئة.

A flyer advertising the eco-holiday in Taba

Perfect eco-tourism in Egypt

Enjoy the local culture
Visit Nawamis, a -6,000year-old village.



Meet the local people
Talk to them about their way of life.



Stay in our comfortable huts
They are cool and eco-friendly.



Take part in exciting activities
You can hike, swim, and dive.





Enjoy the wildlife
Come and see the most fantastic wildlife in Egypt! We have wonderful fish, birds, and animals.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Look after – eco-tourism – environment – valleys – fantastic

Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where .... works well. You can find ...., mountains, desert, and the sea there. You can find .... wildlife in Taba, like the Nubian ibex and rare birds. This is very good for the eco-tourists because they can go and enjoy the ....

2 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. find – can – in Taba – You – wildlife – fantastic.
▶ ....
2. go – They – the environment – can – enjoy – and.
▶ ....
3. eco-tourism – good – Taba – is – Why – for?
▶ .... ?
4. very – people – The – friendly – local – are.
▶ ....
5. can – Taba – in – Eco-tourists – diving – enjoy.
▶ ....
6. can – eco-lodges – stay – They – and – in camps.
▶ ....

3 Rewrite the following sentences:

1. He was walking down the road. (Negative)
▶ ....
2. She wasn't eating an ice cream. (Affirmative)
▶ ....
3. They were looking at photos. (Ask)
▶ ....
4. They were watching TV. (Negative)
▶ ....
5. Was it raining? (Answer)
▶ ....
6. I was playing football. (Question)
▶ ....

4 Write the following flyer:

1. Work in groups. Choose an eco-destination. It can be in Egypt or another country. Then plan a flyer about it.
2. Decide who will find the photos or draw the pictures.
3. Start making your flyer. Put in your main heading and your sub-headings, and see how it looks.
4. Use the flyer in your book to help you.
5. Check your text with your teacher before you write it on your flyer.



Test 4 on Unit 4



Total 30

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)

Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where eco-tourism works well.
You can find valleys, mountains, desert, and the sea there. You can find fantastic wildlife in Taba, like the Nubian ibex and rare birds. This is very good for the eco-tourists because they can go and enjoy the environment.

1. Taba is a/an (awful - bad - excellent) example of a part of Egypt.
2. You can find valleys, mountains and (desert - waterfalls - rivers) there.
3. You can find fantastic (zoo - wildlife – sea life) in Taba, like the Nubian ibex.
4. You can go and enjoy the (forest - monuments - environment).

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

Earth – heat – gases – changing – temperature

Greenhouse .... are important to keep our planet at the suitable .... for life. One hundred years ago, the .... was getting a little warmer, and the atmosphere was .... a little. But over the past 20 years, changes are happening faster and faster.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

Thousands of tourists from many parts of the world visit Egypt every winter. American and European tourists come to enjoy the warm sunny weather of Egypt when it is very cold in their countries. They like to see the ancient Egyptian treasures. So, they visit the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the Pyramids and the Sphinx in Giza. They also go to Upper Egypt to visit Luxor, the Valley of the Kings, Abu Sibmbel and Aswan. Many of <u>them</u> visit Khan El Khalili to buy souvenirs.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. They go to (Luxor – Aswan – Khan El Khalili) to buy souvenirs.

2. The underlined word "them" refers to (treasures – tourists – Luxor and Aswan).

B Answer these questions:

3. Why do tourists visit Egypt in winter? ▶ ....
4. Why do tourists go to Upper Egypt? ▶ ....

4 Choose the correct word: (6Ms)

1. The fox (is – were – was) sleeping when I saw it.
2. (Was – Were – Are) you doing your homework when I phoned you?
3. Eco-tourists like to travel by (train – plane – bikes).
4. They were (growing – grew – grow) plants in the garden at 8 in the morning.
5. I (was – were – am) doing homework all the day yesterday.
6. What was she (writes – writing – wrote) in her notebook?

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. have – and animals – We – wonderful – birds,– fish,.
   ▶ ....
2. Egypt – does – help – How – tourism?
   ▶ ....

6 Punctuate the following sentence: (1Ms)

○ how does ayman feel at the end
▶ ....

7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements: (5Ms)

"A trip to Taba"

▶ Guiding words: eco-friendly - local people – culture - history – wildlife - swim - dive





Theme (2)
Myself and others

Jobs we do

Unit 5 وظائف نقوم بها

In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about different types of jobs in Ancient Egypt.
- understand ecosystems.
- learn about jobs in tourism.
- practice using the present simple to talk about routines.
- practice using must to talk about obligation.
- understand and discuss a traditional tale.
- learn to say words with diphthongs.
- understand pie charts.
- write about the pros and cons of different jobs.
- make a poster about teamwork.

Objectives

Vocabulary	crab, fish, insect, rocks, sand, seaweed, sunlight, tree, water dentist, teacher, vet, biologist, journalist, receptionist, pianist, scientist, scribe, craftsman, grains, doctor, trader, ecosystem, living, nonliving, rockpool, souvenirs, skillful, hieroglyphs, dolphins, monkeys, coast, endangered, jackals, spices, reeds, welcoming, archaeologist, move, buzzing, relaxing, fence, carry on
Language	Present Simple third person singular endings i.e., She catches a bus, He flies a plane, It eats fruit. Must for things that we have to do, and mustn't for things we are not allowed to do i.e., I must do my homework, I mustn't walk on the grass.
Reading	Text about why ecosystems are important/Texts about different jobs in tourism **A fable:** The Ant and the Grasshopper/Text about working in a team
Listening	Jobs in Ancient Egypt Why are ecosystems important? My trip to Nubia with a tour guide
Speaking	Discussing different jobs Completing a survey about favorite jobs
Writing	Write short description of three jobs Write about some facts and other information for tourists in Nubia Pros and cons of certain jobs – a job you want and a job you don't want
Project	A poster about teamwork



Lesson 1 Jobs in ancient Egypt

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


trader تاجر


scribe ناسخ - كاتب


craftsman جرفي - صنيعي


farmer فلاح


doctor طبيب


fisherman صياد


baker خباز


teacher مُعلم


skillful ماهر


successful ناجح


economy اقتصاد


hieroglyphs اللغة الهيروغليفية


Ancient Egypt مصر القديمة


Ancient Egyptians المصريون القدماء


pharaohs فراعنة


queen Hatshepsut الملكة حتشبسوت

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

fields	حقول	weave	ينسج
grains	حبوب	cooking pots	أواني الطهي
corn	ذرة	clay	طين صلصال
wheat	قمح	paintings	رسومات
flax	نبات الكتان	sculptures	تماثيل منحوتة
linen	خيوط (قماش) الكتان	gold jewelry	مجوهرات ذهبية
at home	في البيت	medical school	مدرسة طبية
community	مجتمع	respect	يحترم

لاحظ جمع الكلمات الآتية:

Singular		Plural
man	رجل	men
woman	إمرأة	women
fisherman	صياد	fishermen
person	شخص	people

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
respect	يحترم	respected	weave	ينسج	weaved (wove)
plant	يزرع	planted	learn	يتعلم	learned (learnt)
work	يعمل	worked	want	يريد	wanted

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
grow	يزرع	grew	take care of	يعتني بـ	took care of
make	يصنع	made	spend	يقضي وقت	spent
read	يقرأ	read	buy	يشتري	bought
write down	يدون	wrote down	send	يرسل	sent

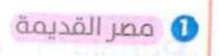
The lesson notes

trader	: People who did this job traveled up and down the Nile. They bought and sold things like gold, wood, linen, and grains.
doctor	: Both men and women could do this job, too. You had to go to medical school to have this job. You had to look after people who were ill and make medicine.
craftsman	: If you were good at making things, this was a good job for you. People with this job made things from clay, wood, and gold.
scribe	: People with this job were very important in Ancient Egypt. They could write everything down. They kept records and lists for important things.
hieroglyphs	: A system of writing which consisted of about 500 signs, written in rows and columns. People used it in Ancient Egypt.

Read and learn

Jobs in Ancient Egypt

People in Ancient Egypt ❶ worked very hard. Everyone had a job. They could work as fishermen, bakers, doctors, and traders. But most people worked as farmers. Farmers were very important for Ancient Egypt's economy ❷. They worked in fields which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually grains ❸ like wheat, corn, and flax. They grew vegetables and fruits, too.


❶ مصر القديمة
❷ اقتصاد
❸ حبوب

Jobs in Ancient Egypt

④ مجتمع
⑤ نساخ
⑥ اللغة الهيروغليفية
⑦ ملكة مشهورة

Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were very good too. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures. They used to weave beautiful clothes and make colorful cooking pots. The craftspeople were skillful and everybody in the community ④ respected them. Fewer people worked as scribes ⑤. Scribes knew how to read and write well. Egyptian writing was not easy to learn. Scribes spent many years learning hieroglyphs ⑥, and this was very expensive.



Ancient Egyptian women worked at home and could work outside, too. Women cooked meals, cleaned the house, and took care of their children. Women could weave baskets, bake bread, and make sandals, and they could sell them at the market as well. They could even become pharaohs. One famous queen ⑦ in Ancient Egypt was Hatshepsut.

Everyone in Ancient Egypt knew that work was important for life, so the Ancient Egyptians were very successful!

Exercises on Lesson 1



1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

economy – farmers – grains – fields – job

People in Ancient Egypt worked very hard. Everyone had a .... But most people worked as farmers. Farmers were very important for Ancient Egypt's .... They worked in .... which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually .... They grew vegetables and fruits, too.

2 Read and fill in gaps:

doctor – craftsman – trader – scribe – hieroglyphs

1. .... People with this job were very important in Ancient Egypt. They could write everything down. They kept records and lists for important things.
2. .... People who did this job traveled up and down the Nile. They bought and sold things like gold, wood, linen, and grains.
3. .... If you were good at making things, this was a good job for you. People with this job made things from clay, wood, and gold.
4. .... A system of writing which consisted of about 500 signs, written in rows and columns. People used it in Ancient Egypt.
5. .... Both men and women could do this job, too. You had to go to medical school to have this job. You had to look after people who were ill and make medicine.

3 Read the text again and answer T (True) or F (False):

1. Everyone in Ancient Egypt could become a scribe. ☐
2. Craftspeople were respected in Ancient Egypt. ☐
3. Women worked at home only. ☐
4. Farmers could plant fruit, vegetables, and grains. ☐
5. There were very few jobs in Ancient Egypt. ☐

4 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

Ancient Egyptian craftsmen were very good. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures. They used to weave beautiful clothes and make colorful cooking pots. The craftspeople were skillful and everybody in the community respected them. Fewer people worked as scribes. Scribes knew how to read and write well

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Craftsmen made beautiful gold (paintings – sculptures – jewelry).
2. Craftsmen used to (weave – draw – spend) beautiful clothes.

B Answer these questions:

3. Why did people respect craftspeople in Ancient Egypt?
▶ ....
4. What did scribes know in Ancient Egypt?
▶ ....

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. Ancient – very hard – People – Egypt – in – worked.
▶ ....
2. were – craftsmen – Egyptian – good – Ancient – very.
▶ ....
3. knew – Scribes – well – and write – to read – how.
▶ ....
4. do – people – did – What jobs – Ancient Egypt – in?
▶ .... ?
5. easy – Egyptian – was not – writing – learn – to.
▶ ....
6. women – Egyptian – Ancient – home – at – worked.
▶ ....
7. of – Women – took – children – care – their.
▶ ....
8. successful – very – Egyptians – Ancient – were.
▶ ....

6 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. people in ancient egypt worked very hard
▶ ....
2. ancient egyptian craftsmen were very good
▶ ....
3. what jobs did people in ancient egypt do
▶ ....
4. one famous queen in ancient egypt was hatshepsut
▶ ....

Lesson 2 Science



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


ecosystem نظام بيئي



source مصدر


suitable conditions ظروف مناسبة


connection علاقة - ارتباط


saltwater ماء مالح

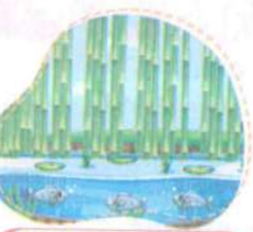

fresh water ماء عذب


living things كائنات حية


non-living things كائنات غير حية



survive يبقى على قيد الحياة


shelter مأوى


species أنواع


humans البشر - بنو آدم

Ecosystem

☆ Ecosystem is the connection among living things, non-living things and the climate conditions in a place.

☆ النظام البيئي أو التوازن البيئي هو العلاقة أو الارتباط بين الكائنات الحية والكائنات غير الحية والعوامل الجوية في مكان ما.

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

natural world	عالم الطبيعة	on earth	على الأرض
Amazon rainforest	غابات الأمازون	borders	حدود الدولة
the right temperature	درجة الحرارة المناسبة	need each other	يحتاج كل منهما الآخر
the right climate	المناخ المناسب	an important part	جزء مهم
comfortable environment	بيئة مريحة	allow	يسمح
extinct	منقرض	insects	حشرات
is connected	مرتبط ببعضه	carry seeds	تحمل البذور

Marine ecosystem التوازن البيئي الخاص بالبحار

seas	بحار	mangrove trees	شجر المنغروف
coast	ساحل	seaweed	أعشاب بحرية
turtles	سلاحف	coral	مرجان

Rockpool ecosystem التوازن البيئي الخاص بالبرك الصخرية

fish	سمك	rocks	صخور
crabs	سرطان البحر	sand	رمال
seaweed	أعشاب بحرية	sunlight	ضوء الشمس
plenty of	وفرة من	water	ماء

Desert ecosystem التوازن البيئي الخاص بالصحراء

desert areas	مناطق صحراوية	gazelles	غزلان
camels	جمال	jackals	نوع من الكلاب المتوحشة
tamarisk	الطرفاء (شجرة نحيلة الأغصان)	ibex	وعل (نوع من الماعز البري)
acacia	شجر السنط	foxes	ثعالب

Fresh water ecosystem التوازن البيئي الخاص بالأنهار والمياه العذبة

the Nile River	نهر النيل	bamboo	نبات الخيزران
river bank	ضفة النهر	water birds	طيور مائية
hippo	فرس النهر	reeds	بوص - غاب

Definitions تعريفات

- **living** : something that is alive.
- **non-living** : something that isn't alive.
- **ecosystem** : all the animals, plants, rocks, etc., in a place.
- **rockpool** : a small area of water with rocks, crabs, seaweed, etc.
- **endangered** : means that there are not many of a plant or animal left in the world. This is because their habitat has been lost or because too many of them have been killed.

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
live	يعيش	lived	connect	متصل	connected
call	تسمى	called	allow	يسمح	allowed
need	نحتاج	needed	survive	تبقى على قيد الحياة	survived

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
think	يفكر	thought	be (am - is - are)	يكون	was / were
make	تعمل	made	can	يستطيع	could
give	يعطي	gave	say	يقول	said

What is an ecosystem?





a marine ecosystem
نظام بيئي بحري



a desert ecosystem
نظام بيئي صحراوي



a freshwater ecosystem
نظام بيئي للمياة العذبة



a rockpool ecosystem
نظام بيئي للبرك الصخرية

Everything in the natural world is connected. This connection between living and non-living things is called an ecosystem. Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest. The living things in a rockpool are fish, crabs, and seaweed. The non-living things are rocks, water, sand, and sunlight. All these things work together to make an ecosystem. There are lots of different ecosystems on Earth.

ما هو النظام البيئي؟

كل شيء في العالم الطبيعي مرتبط ببعض. تسمى هذه العلاقة بين الكائنات الحية وغير الحية بالنظام البيئي. يمكن أن تكون النظم البيئية صغيرة، مثل تجمع الصخور، أو يمكن أن تكون كبيرة جدًا، مثل غابات الأمازون. الكائنات الحية في برك الصخور هي الأسماك وسرطان البحر والأعشاب البحرية. الكائنات غير الحية هي الصخور والماء والرمل وأشعة الشمس. كل هذه الأشياء تعمل معًا لإنشاء نظام بيئي. هناك الكثير من النظم البيئية المختلفة على الأرض.

Read and learn

What do animals and plants need to survive?





Why are ecosystems (1) important?

Everything in the natural world (2) is connected. An ecosystem is a place where animals, plants, and other living things live together. Animals and plants need each other (3) to live. They also need suitable conditions. (4)

Animals eat plants, insects, and other animals to survive. They need food, water, and shelter. (5) And they need the weather to be at the right temperature. (6)

Plants need sunlight and water to survive. Some plants need animals, birds, and insects to carry seeds to other areas so they can grow. They also need the right climate. (7)

Climate is also an important part of an ecosystem.

Trees give us oxygen. (8) This makes the air cleaner and allows plants, animals, and humans (9) to live in a comfortable environment. (10)

1. الأنظمة البيئية
2. عالم
3. بعضهم البعض
4. ظروف مناسبة
5. مأوى
6. درجة حرارة
7. مناخ
8. اكسجين
9. البشر
10. بيئة مريحة



1. Egypt's marine ecosystem

Egypt's coast includes the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and animals. Some of them, like turtles, birds, and mangrove trees, are endangered. There are more than 800 types of seaweed and more than 200 types of coral.

2. Egypt's desert ecosystem

About 90% of Egypt's land is desert areas. It looks like nothing can live in these areas, but there are many different animals in Egypt's deserts, such as camels, gazelles, jackals, ibex, and foxes. There are also some plants, such as tamarisk and acacia.

3. Egypt's freshwater ecosystem
The banks of the Nile River have many different species of animals and plants, like hippos and bamboo. There is lots of fresh water, not saltwater like the sea. Many water birds live in the reeds on the river bank. It's a good place for them because there are plenty of fish to eat.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

temperature – ecosystem – living things – conditions – natural

Everything in the .... world is connected. An .... is a place where animals, plants, and other .... live together. Animals and plants need each other to live. They also need suitable ....

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. living	a) means that there are not many of a plant or animal left in the world.
2. non-living	b) all the animals, plants, rocks, etc., in a place.
3. ecosystem	c) a small area of water with rocks, crabs, seaweed, etc.
4. endangered	d) something that is alive.
5. rockpool	e) something that isn't alive.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

endangered – animals – sea – coast – climate

Egypt's .... includes the Mediterranean .... and the Red Sea. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and .... Some of them, like turtles, birds, and mangrove trees, are .... There are more than 800 types of seaweed and more than 200 types of coral.

4 Read the lesson again and choose the correct words:

1. Egypt borders (two – three) seas.
2. Turtles are an (extinct – endangered) species.
3. Ibex and foxes (live – don't live) in the desert.
4. (Some – No) plants can live in the desert.
5. The water in the Nile is (freshwater – saltwater).
6. The river bank (is – isn't) a good place for birds.

5 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

connection - ecosystem - rainforest - living things - non-living things

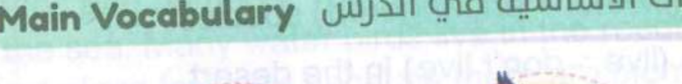
Malak : Hello Yassin. How are things?
Yassin : Hi Malak I'm fine.
Malak : Do you know what .... is?
Yassin : Yes. It's The .... between living and ....
Yassin : Tell me more about it, please.
Malak : An ecosystem is a place where animals, plants, and other living things live together.
Yassin : Can you give examples.
Malak : Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon ....

6 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

environment – humans – Climate – carbon dioxide – oxygen

.... is also an important part of an ecosystem. Trees give us .... This makes the air cleaner and allows plants, animals, and .... to live in a comfortable ....

Lesson 3 Tourism helps our community



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


Nubia
النوبة


airport
مطار


souvenirs
هدايا تذكارية


menu
قائمة طعام


welcoming (adj)
مُرحِب - مُحتفي


historical monuments
آثار تاريخية


enormous temples
معابد ضخمة


sites
مواقع

Jobs


tour guide
مرشد سياحي


archaeologist
عالم آثار


architect
مهندس معماري


shop owner
مالك محل


hotel manager
مدير فندق


hotel worker
عامل في الفندق


waiter
جرسون


chef
شيف - طاه


boat captain
قبطان


driver
سائق


builder
عامل بناء


farmer
فلاح

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
ask	يطلب	asked	watch	يشاهد	watched
visit	يزور	visited	prepare	يجهز - يُعد	prepared

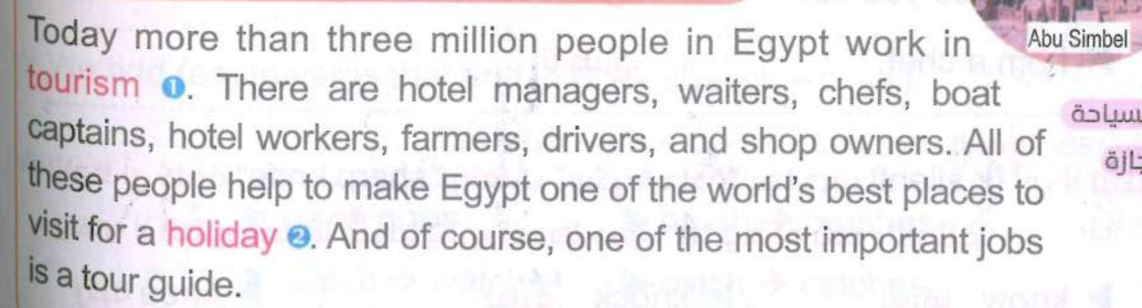
Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
find	يجد	found	take	يأخذ	took
see	يرى	saw	drive	يسوق	drove
tell	يخبر	told	cut	يقطع	cut
know	يعرف	knew	catch	يلحق بـ	caught

Read and learn

My trip to Nubia with a tour guide
رحلتي إلى النوبة مع مرشد سياحي

Abu Simbel



Today more than three million people in Egypt work in tourism ❶. There are hotel managers, waiters, chefs, boat captains, hotel workers, farmers, drivers, and shop owners. All of these people help to make Egypt one of the world's best places to visit for a holiday ❷. And of course, one of the most important jobs is a tour guide.

Tour guides show tourists the country they are visiting.

❶ السياحة
❷ اجازة

They need to know about the places that the tourists want to visit, but they also need to be friendly ③ and welcoming ④ so that the tourists have a good holiday. One place you will find amazing Egyptian tour guides is in Nubia. Nubia has many historical monuments ⑤ and interesting places to see, like the Great Temple of Ramses II ⑥, Elephantine Island ⑦, and the island of Philae. One of my favorite trips last year was to the small village of Abu Simbel. The hotel chef had prepared a delicious breakfast of bread, yogurt, and fresh fruit for us to eat before we left with Ali, our tour guide. Rami, the taxi driver, told us stories of old Nubia and its history all the way to Abu Simbel. The Great Temple is wonderful and Ali told us all about its history. He knew such a lot and we learned so much from him. It's amazing to think that builders, architects, and archaeologists ⑧ were able to move the enormous temples! We also bought souvenirs ⑨ from the market traders near the temples. Rami took us to a local restaurant where the chef made us a delicious traditional dinner ⑩ and we watched the beautiful sunset over Abu Simbel. It was the best day of our holiday!

③ ودودين
④ مرحبين
⑤ آثار تاريخية
⑥ المعبد الكبير لرمسيس الثاني
⑦ جزيرة الفنتين
⑧ علماء آثار
⑨ هدايا تذكارية
⑩ عشاء تقليدي

The lesson notes

☆ عند سؤال شخص عن عمله أو عمل شخص آخر نستخدم هذه الصيغة.

▶ What do you do? ماذا تعمل؟

▶ I am a chef. أنا طباخ

☆ نلاحظ أن كلمة "sharp knife" وتعني "سكينة حادة" بها حرف (k silent) أي لا تنطق.
وهي لا تنطق عمومًا عندما يأتي بعدها حرف "n" وهذه بعض الأمثلة:

▶ know يعرف ▶ knock يطرق ▶ knee ركبة

Grammar Study

Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفى	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → like	I → don't like	Do → I like .... ?
He / She / It } likes	He / She / It } doesn't like	Does { he like ....? / she like ....? / it like ....?
You / We / They } like	You / We / They } don't like	Do { you like ....? / we like ....? / they like ....?

☆ يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل

▶ We watch TV every evening. ▶ She draws nice pictures.

☆ We use it to express facts or habits.

☆ يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق أو عادة (فعل متكرر الحدوث).

▶ I do my homework in the afternoon.

☆ We add (s or es) to the main verb if the subject is (He – She – It – singular noun).

☆ نضيف للفعل (s أو se) إذا كان الفاعل (He – She – It – singular noun).

▶ I eat fruit. ▶ It eats fruit.

☆ We add (es) to verbs that end in (ss – sh – ch – o – x).

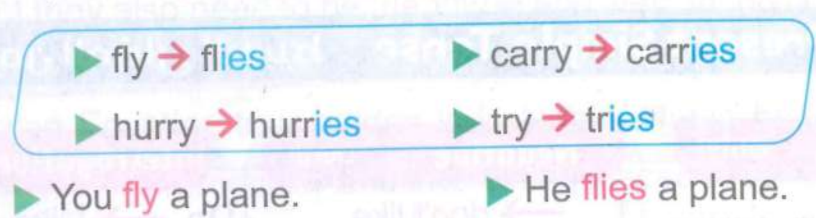
☆ نضيف (es) للأفعال المنتهية بـ (ss – sh – ch – o – x) .

▶ go → goes ▶ brush → brushes
▶ watch → watches ▶ catch → catches

▶ We catch a bus. ▶ She catches a bus.

☆ If the verb ends in (y) after a consonant, change (y) into (i) then add (es).

☆ لو انتهي الفعل بـ (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن ، تقلب إلي (i) قبل إضافة (es).



▶ You fly a plane. ▶ He flies a plane.

☆ In the negative form, we use (don't - doesn't) then the bare verb.

☆ عند نفي زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم (don't – doesn't) ثم الفعل في المصدر

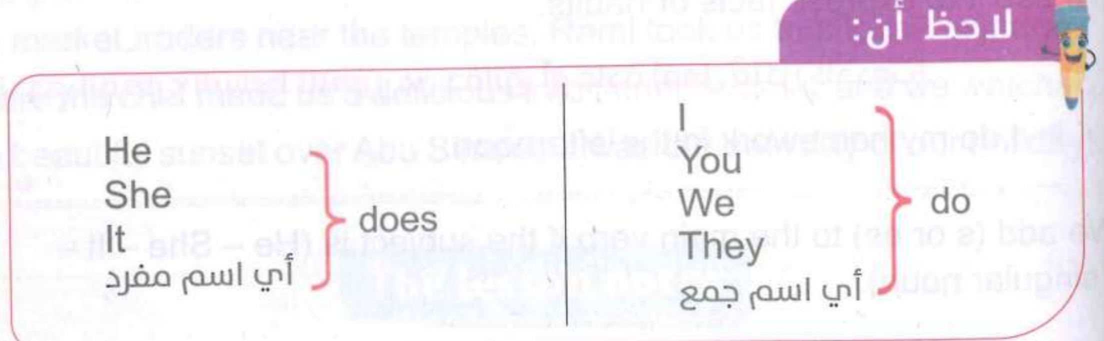
▶ We don't go to school on Friday.

▶ Adel doesn't play in the street.

☆ In the interrogative form, we use (do – does) at the beginning of the question or after the question word with the bare verb.

☆ عند عمل سؤال على المضارع البسيط نبدأ السؤال بـ (do - does) أو نضع إحداهما بعد أداة الاستفهام مع الفعل في المصدر .

لاحظ أن:



- Do you like English? ↳ Yes, I do
- Do Hani and Hosam go to school every day? ↳ No, they don't.
- Does he watch TV? ↳ Yes, he does.
- Does Hala help her mom? ↳ No, she doesn't.
- Where do you live? ↳ I live in Cairo.
- What time does Samira eat her lunch? ↳ he eats her lunch at two o'clock.

must لازم - يجب / mustn't (must not) ممنوع - لا يجب

☆ We use must when we talk about something that we have to do.

☆ نستخدم (must) عندما نتحدث عن شئ يجب علينا فعله.

☆ We use mustn't (must not) when we are not allowed to do something.

☆ ونستخدم "must not" = (mustn't) عندما يكون غير مسموح لنا بفعل شيء.

لا تنسى أن نضع الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافات بعد (must - mustn't).

▶ I must buy some oranges. ▶ We mustn't talk in the library.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

friendly – Egypt – holiday – welcoming – tourists

Tour guides show .... the country they are visiting. They need to  know about the places that the tourists want to visit, but they also need to be .... and .... so that the tourists have a good ....

2 Choose the correct word:

1. I (eat - eats - ate) healthy food every morning.
2. We (catches - catch - catching) the bus.
3. He (flies - fly - flying) the plane.
4. My mother always (cook - cooks - cooking) the food.
5. Mrs. Malak (work - works - working) in a school.
6. I (must - mustn't - have) do my homework.
7. Hashim (must - mustn't - have) walk on the grass.
8. I and my sister (must - mustn't- have) tidy up the kitchen.
9. All the students (must - mustn't - have) talk in the library.
10. My little brother (must - mustn't - has) play in the street.

3 **Write the verbs in brackets inthe correct form of the present simple:**

1. I .... (drive) to work at 10 am.
2. I .... (check) the menu and make sure we have the right food.
3. My boss .... (ask) me to prepare the vegetables.
4. I .... (cut) the vegetables with a sharp knife.
5. At midday, the manager .... (open) the restaurant.
6. We .... (cook) lots of delicious food for our customers.
7. Mrs Soha .... (work) in a school.
8. My sister .... (study) at Mansoura University.
9. We .... (play) computer games at the weekend.
10. I .... (eat) yogurt and melon for breakfast.
11. Mr Said .... (catch) the bus to Cairo every morning.

4 **Complete the sentences with (must) or (mustn't):**

1. I .... do my English homework. ✓
2. You .... walk on the grass. ✗
3. You .... look after the environment. ✓
4. Nadim .... tidy up the kitchen. ✓
5. Nahla .... wake her sick brother up. ✗
6. You .... forget to take a hat today. ✗

5 **Punctuate the following sentences:**

1. what do you do
▶ ....
2. million people in egypt work in tourism
▶ ....
3. nubia has many historical monuments, like the great temple of ramses ii, elephantine island, and the island of philae
▶ ....
4. do you think is it important
▶ ....

Lesson 4 The ant and the grasshopper



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

relaxing	مسترخي	cold	بارد
strange	غريب	hungry	جائع
beautiful	جميل	important	هام
fun	ممتع	boring	ممل

Sentences and Expressions جمل وتعبيرات

The sun is shining.	الشمس تشرق.
The bees are buzzing and the butterflies are flying in the sun.	النحل يطن والفراشات تطير في الشمس.
The lazy grasshopper spends most of his time relaxing.	يقضى الجندب الكسول معظم وقته مسترخيًا.
But working is so boring.	لكن العمل ممل جدًا.
I need to carry on with my work.	أحتاج أن أواصل عملي.
The ant works hard and all his crops have grown well.	تعمل النملة بجد وجميع المحاصيل نمت جيداً.

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
remember	يتذكر	remembered	ignore	يتجاهل	ignored
knock	يطرق	knocked	reply	يرد	replied
look	ينظر	looked	carry on	يواصل	carried on
rest	يستريح	rested	stop	يتوقف	stopped

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
shine	تسطع	shone	do / does	يفعل	did
eat	تأكل	ate	hear	يسمع	heard
fly	يطير	flew	understand	يفهم	understood

Pronunciation

- Learn to say words with diphthongs

/aʊ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/
down	why	boy
town - brown	light - buy	enjoy - point
loud - mouse	try - eye	noise - toy

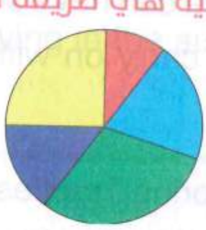
- The suffix (-ist) means 'someone who does something'. We often use it in words for jobs. ▶ He's a dentist.
- اللاحقة (ist) تعنى أن شخص ما يعمل شئ ما. وغالباً نستخدمها في كلمات الوظائف.

biologist	عالم أحياء	journalist	صحفي
scientist	عالم	pianist	عازف بيانو
dentist	طبيب أسنان	receptionist	موظف استقبال

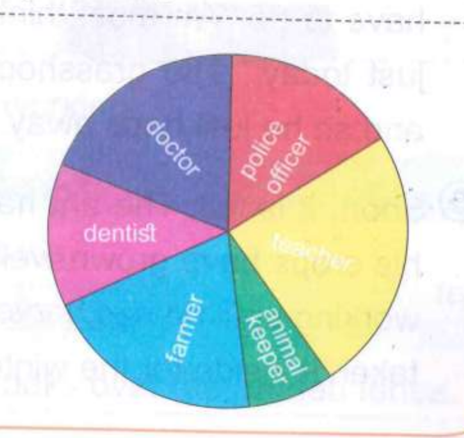
Read and learn — Math — Pie charts

- A pie chart is a way of showing information
- الدائرة المجزأة أو النسبية هي طريقة لعرض معلومات


This is a pie.

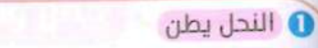

This is a pie chart.

What job do you want to do?	
police officer	16
teacher	24
farmer	20
animal keeper	8
dentist	13
doctor	19





The ant and the grasshopper
النملة والجندب (الجرادة)



1. النحل يطن
2. مع ذلك
3. تعمل بجد
4. مسترخي
5. صوت غريب
6. يوم جميل
7. حصدت كل الطعام
8. محادثة

① It's spring. The sun is shining and the fields and gardens are full of flowers for the animals and insects to eat. It's a lovely day. The bees are buzzing ❶ and the butterflies are flying in the sun. The ants, however ❷, are working hard ❸.



② The lazy grasshopper spends most of his time relaxing ❹. He doesn't like to work. Today, he is resting against a tree when he hears a strange sound ❺. He wants to find out what it is. He looks over the garden fence.



③ "What are you doing, Ant?" asks the grasshopper. "I'm working," replies the ant. "But it's a beautiful day ❻," says the grasshopper. "Why don't you stop working and we can have some fun?" "Thank you, but I need to carry on with my work," says the ant.



④ "But working is so boring," replies the grasshopper. "Maybe," says the ant, "but it's something we all have to do. We must think about the future, not just today." The grasshopper didn't understand and so he just hops away.



⑤ Soon, it is fall. The ant has worked hard and all his crops have grown well. The ant doesn't stop working until he has harvested all the food ❼ and taken it inside for the winter.



The ant and the grasshopper (النملة والجندب (الجرادة

⑥ Soon, it is winter and it is very cold. The grasshopper is hungry. He doesn't have any food and he can't find any. Suddenly, he remembers the conversation ❽ he had with the ant. He knocks on the ant's door. "I understand you now, Ant. You worked and now you have food. I didn't work and now I'm hungry." "Come in," says the ant. "Yes, it's fine to have fun, but it's also very important to work hard, too."





Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

buzzing - flowers - shining - sad - hard

It's spring. The sun is .... and the fields and gardens are full of .... for the animals and insects to eat. It's a lovely day. The bees are .... and the butterflies are flying in the sun. The ants, however, are working ....

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. The grasshopper spends most of time	a) I'm working.
2. What are you doing?	b) in the sun.
3. The butterflies are flying	c) relaxing.
4. He knocks on	d) the ant's door.
	e) He looks over the garden fence.

3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

hospital - bad - good - pianist - dentist

Ahmed : Hi, Nadia.
Nadia : Hello, Ahmed.
Ahmed : What does your father do?
Nadia : My father is a .... He works in a ....
Ahmed : What do you want to be, Nadia?
Nadia : I want to be a .... I want to look after people's teeth.
Ahmed : I wish you .... luck.
Nadia : Thank you.

4 Read the story again and answer the following questions:

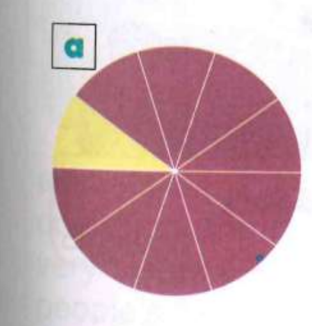
1. The grasshopper is surprised when he sees the ant because ...:
   a) The ant doesn't like playing football.
   b) The ant is ignoring him.
   c) The ant is working hard to prepare for winter.
   d) The ant prefers to play with other insects.
2. The Ant and the Grasshopper teaches us ...
   a) that ants are boring insects.
   b) that it's important to work to prepare for the future.
   c) that some insects work harder than others.
   d) that it's important to have fun every day.
3. What did the ant do during the spring?
   ▶ ....
4. What did the grasshopper do during the spring?
   ▶ ....

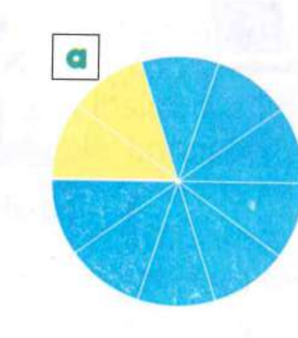
5. Was the ant prepared for the winter?
   ▶ ....
6. Was the grasshopper prepared for the winter?
   ▶ ....
7. What do you think the grasshopper will do next spring?
   ▶ ....

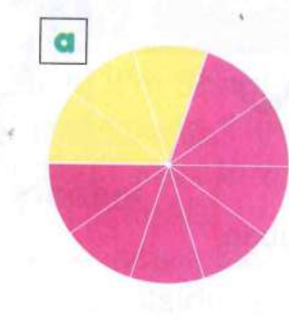
5 Choose the correct word:

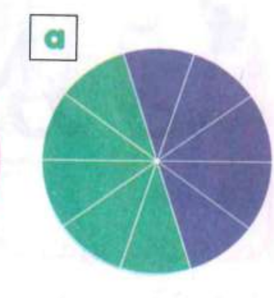
1. He's a (doctor - journalist - receptionist). He works at a hotel.
2. My sister is a (scientist - journalist - pianist). She likes science.
3. I want to be a (receptionist - doctor - vet). I like to help sick people.
4. My friend Shady wants to be a (journalist - biologist - pianist). He likes to interview people.
5. The bees are (eating - drinking - buzzing) in the sky.
6. The butterflies are (flying - sleeping - swimming) in the sun.

6 Match the tables to the pie charts:









1

Do you want to work indoors or outdoors?	
indoors	7
outdoors	3

2

Do you want to wear a uniform at work?	
yes	2
no	8

3

Do you want to work with animals?	
yes	1
no	9

4

Do you want to work in an office?	
yes	6
no	5

Lessons 5 6 Writing & Project




operation عملية جراحية


the countryside الريف


vet طبيب بيطري


work out يحسب - يجد حلاً


team فريق


teammates زملاء


sick مريض


injured مصاب


indoors داخل البيت


outdoors خارج البيت



long distances مسافات طويلة

reports تقارير


solutions حلول


computer programmer مبرمج كمبيوتر


concert حفلة موسيقية


experiment تجربة

Definitions تعريفات

climate	: the type of weather in a country or an area over a year or a season
oxygen	: a gas that tress release (تطلق) into the air
ecosystem	: the connection between living and non-living things
rainforest	: a forest in a tropical area that gets a lot of rain

What are Rana and Sherif's jobs?



My name's Rana. I work with animals and I love my job. If animals are sick or injured, I help to make them better. Some days ❶ I work inside ❷ and people bring their animals to me. If an animal needs an operation, the room has to be very, very clean. On other days, ❸ I go to people's houses or farms to check on the animals. It can be very dirty in some places, but I don't mind ❹! I lived on a farm when I was younger, so I'm used to it, and I love the countryside. What's the worst ❺ part of the job? It's when an animal gets sick ❻ in the night and I have to get out of bed!



Hello, I'm Sherif. When I was young, I knew I didn't want to work with animals.

They scare me! I'm not keen on ❼ being outside, so I wanted an office job. When I was young, I loved playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems ❽. So, in my job, I do both! I also enjoy working with other people. There are 16 people in my team. We don't always agree, but we work out ❾ the best solutions ❿.

1. بعض الأيام
2. أعمل بالداخل
3. في الأيام الأخرى
4. لا أمانع
5. الأسوأ
6. يمرض
7. متحمس لي
8. حل المشاكل
9. نستنبط
10. في 70 من عمريها

Ideas about jobs:

When you're thinking about a job, It's important to think about what You like and dislike. Think about ...	It's also important to think about what you're good at and what you're not so good at. Think about ...
▶ being indoors or outdoors. ▶ traveling long distance ▶ getting up very early ▶ writing reports ▶ meeting/talking to new people	▶ solving problems ▶ helping sick people/animals ▶ making new friends ▶ reading lots of information ▶ working in a team

Teamwork

- I work in a team in science when we're doing an experiment. 1
- I work in a team when I help mom in the kitchen at home. 2
- I work in a team when I playing football. 3
- I work in a team for the school concert.

When you work in a team, you work with other people to do something together. For example, the aim of a football team is win. You work with your teammates to do this. You can't win a football match by yourself!

Exercises on Lessons 5-6

1 Read the lesson again and answer the following questions:

1. What's Sherif's job?
▶ ....
2. What does Rana do?
▶ ....
3. What does Rana like about working with animals?
▶ ....
4. Why did Sherif not want to work with animals?
▶ ....

5. Would you prefer to have Rana's job or Sherif's job? Why?
▶ ....

2 Write about a job you want and a job you don't want:

When I'm older, I want to be a .... because .... I think this is a good job for me because I like .... I'm good at .... and I enjoy .... I don't want to be a .... because I'm not good at .... Also, I don't really enjoy ....

3 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
1. ecosystem	a) a forest in a tropical area that gets a lot of rain.
2. climate	b) a gas that trees release into the air.
3. oxygen	c) the connection between living and non-living things.
4. rainforest	d) the type of weather in a country or an area over a year or a season.

4 Look and complete the sentences with must or mustn't:

1. You .... must .... stop.
2. You .... turn left.
3. You .... use your cell phone.
4. You .... be quiet.
5. You .... wash your hands.
6. You .... ride your bike here.










5 Choose the correct word:

1. The (vet - doctor - journalist) helps sick animals.
2. The (receptionist - vet - doctor) helps sick people.
3. He loves computer games so he wants to be a (vet - computer programmer - doctor).
4. You (should - must - mustn't) use your phone at school.
5. You (must - mustn't - can't) be quiet at the library.

6 Make your own poster:

- Make a poster about teamwork.
- Draw or find some pictures you can use.

Test 5 on Unit 5





1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)

Egypt's coast includes the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and animals. Some of them, like turtles, birds, and mangrove trees, are endangered. There are more than 800 types of seaweed and more than 200 types of coral.

1. Egypt's coast includes the Mediterranean Sea and the Red (River - Lake - Sea).
2. In both of these seas, there are many different plants and (birds - animals - insects).
3. There are more than 800 types of (seaweed - bamboo - acacia).
4. Some of the animals are (safe - glad - endangered).

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (4Ms)

rockpool – shelter – natural – Ecosystems – connected

Everything in the .... world is .... This connection between living and non-living things is called an ecosystem. .... can be small, like a ...., or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions: (4Ms)

The seasons of the year are autumn, winter, spring and summer. Autumn isn't too hot and it isn't too cold. It's a nice season. Winter in our country is cold. But we always have the sun. The flowers are beautiful in spring. But spring is often windy and dusty. In summer, it is hot. Many people go on holidays. On holidays, people don't go to work. They rest and have fun. Some go to farms; some go to the beach and some stay at home.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. There are (three – four – five) seasons in a year.
2. Spring is often (windy – cold – hot).

B Answer these questions:

3. What's the weather like in autumn? ▶ ....

4. What do people usually do on holidays? ▶ ....

4 Choose the correct word: (6Ms)

1. You (can't – must – mustn't) help your mom at home.
2. Hesham (play – playing – plays) chess with his dad.
3. She (should – must – mustn't) shout in the classroom.
4. Ali and Heba (goes – go – are go) to the park on Friday.
5. He must (come – comes – coming) to school early.
6. My cat (run – are running – runs) and enjoys in the garden of the house.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. Ancient – worked – very hard – People – in – Egypt.

▶ ....

2. uncle – My – driver – is – taxi – a.

▶ ....

6 Punctuate the following sentence: (1Ms)

○ mr ehab is an egyptian aechaeologist

▶ ....

7 Write a paragraph of (25) words on the following: (5Ms)

"My favorite future job"

....

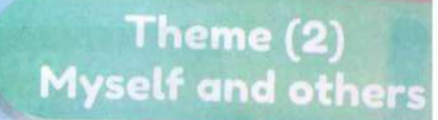
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Unit 6 What's the weather like?

ما حال الطقس؟

In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about the weather.
- read and listen to a short story about a heat wave.
- use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.
- understand a text about natural resources.
- understand a dialog about water pollution.
- learn to distinguish the /p/ and /b/ sounds and silent letters in words.
- use measurements of length and weight.
- write an account of extreme weather.
- research and make a leaflet about what to do in extreme weather.

Objectives

Vocabulary	cloud, ice, rain, rainbow, snow, sun, wind, cloudy, sunny, windy, rainy, heat wave, sandstorm, strong winds/storm, tidal wave, shade, cry, knocked, nearby, nature, fruit, leather, silver, milk, copper, nuts, eggs, tin cans, wood, cotton, natural resources, mineral resources, fossil fuels, renew, lead, zinc, economies
Language	Frequency adverbs i.e., always, sometimes, usually, often, never. How often do you...? I often sit out on our balcony on hot nights. I'm always in bed by 11pm.
Reading	Text about the weather in Egypt Text about a heat wave Texts about extreme weather events
Listening	Weather in different Egyptian cities What are natural resources?
Speaking	Discussion about favorite weather and season Discussion about what to do in a heat wave Talking about daily usage of natural resources
Writing	Writing a list of ideas to help save water resources Writing an account of an extreme weather event Writing tips about keeping safe in extreme weather
Project	Make a leaflet about keeping safe in extreme weather



Lessons 1 2 The weather & Language



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


sun شمس

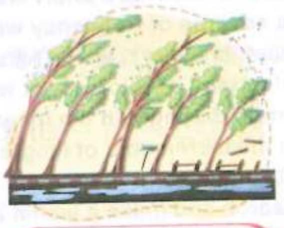

sunny مشمس


cloud سحابة


cloudy مغيم


rain مطر


rainy ممطر


wind رياح


windy منسم - عاصف



rainbow قوس قزح - ألوان الطيف


snow جليد


ice ثلج


storm عاصفة


heat wave موجه حارة


tidal waves أمواج المد والجزر


flood فيضان


strong winds رياح قوية


sand storm عاصفة رملية


tornado إعصار

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

temperature	درجة الحرارة	seasons	فصول - مواسم
special climate	مناخ خاص	summer	الصيف
50 degrees	50 درجة مئوية	winter	الشتاء
dry (adj)	جاف	autumn - fall	الخريف
in the day	نهارًا	spring	الربيع
at night	ليلاً	variety	تنوع
in the shade	في الظل	cry (n)	صرخة
shady side	جانب ظليل	kind lady	سيدة طيبة
nearby	قريب - بالقرب	a bit open	مفتوح قليلاً

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
knock	يطرق	knocked	rain	تمطر	rained
stay	يبقي	stayed	need	يحتاج	needed
ask	يسأل	asked	listen	يستمع	listened
hear	يسمع	heard	look	ينظر	looked
call	ينادي	called	try	يحاول	tried
help	يساعد	helped	be (am- is – are)	يكون	was/were

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
have/ has	يملك	had	come	يأتي	came
do / does	يفعل	did	run	يجري	ran
become	يصبح	became	give	يعطي	gave
drink	يشرب	drank	feel	يشعر	felt
make	يجعل	made	get up	يستيقظ	got up
go	تذهب	went	mean	يقصد - يعني	meant
bring	يُحْضِر	brought	keep	يحفظ	kept

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The hottest day ever in Egypt was 51.1 c in Aswan.

أحر يوم على إطلاق في مصر كان في أسوان.



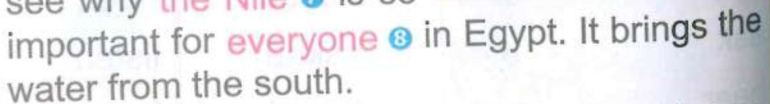
The weather in Egypt الطقس في مصر

1 تنوع
2 درجة الحرارة
3 50 درجات
4 أماكن
5 مناخ
6 صحراء
7 النيل
8 الجميع
9 بجوار البحر

We have a nice variety 1 of weather in Egypt, although it is usually very dry. We have very hot summers and the temperature 2 sometimes goes to 50 degrees 3 in some places 4! Our winters are cooler, and the temperatures can go down to around 12 degrees.

The desert has a very special climate 5, with very hot days and very cold nights, when the temperature can go to 0 degrees. This means that the people who live in the desert 6 try to keep cool in the day and warm at night. It doesn't often rain in Cairo - there's only about 25 mm of rain every year. It's very little when you look at London: London has about 600 mm per year. Now you can see why the Nile 7 is so important for everyone 8 in Egypt. It brings the water from the south.





By the sea 9, it rains a lot more - Alexandria has around eight times more rain than Cairo. That's why it's very green!

My heat wave story

1 موجة حارة
2 درجة الحرارة
3 فوق 40 درجة
4 في الظل
5 عصير ليمون
6 يهدئنا
7 جانب ظللين
8 بينما كنا مارين بـ
9 صرخة
10 في 70 من عمرها
11 رد
12 على
13 بالقرب - بالجوار

The very hot summer became a heat wave 1. A heat wave is when the temperature 2 goes very high, above 40 degrees, 3 and no one can do anything. We stayed in the shade 4 and tried to drink lots of water. Mom asked me and my friend Lamia to go to the store to buy watermelon, grapes, and lemons to make lemonade 5 to cool us down 6. We went to the store. We came back on the shady side 7 of the street, and past all our friends' houses.

Suddenly, as we were passing 8 Mrs Sohair's house, we heard a cry 9. Mrs Sohair is a very kind lady in her 70s 10 and lives with her son, but he goes to work in the day. Lamia and I were worried and Mrs Sohair's door was a bit open, so we knocked and called 'Mrs Sohair!' At first there was no reply 11, then we heard a quiet voice, 'I'm here!' We went into the kitchen and she was on the floor 12! 'Help me!' she said. At first, we didn't know what to do, but then I ran outside and saw Mr Monib, who works nearby 13. 'Mr Monib, please help Mrs Sohair!' I called. Mr Monib came running. We all helped get Mrs Sohair onto a chair, then we gave her lots of water and some of our fruit. She said she went to the kitchen to get some water, but she felt ill and fell down because it was so hot. She couldn't get up. She was very happy we heard her, and we were happy we could help her!



A conversation




1. What was the weather like last weekend?
2. It was hot and sunny last weekend and I stayed at home.
3. What's your favorite weather? Why?
4. My favorite weather is the hot weather because I go to the sea.
5. What's your favorite season? Why?
6. My favorite season is the spring because it's moderate (معتدل).

Grammar Study



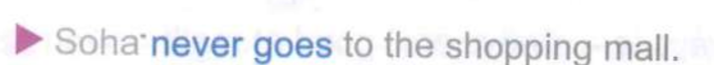
Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

- We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to say how often we do things.
- تستخدم بعض ظروف التكرار مع زمن المضارع البسيط لنعبر عن كم مرة نقوم بعمل شيئ ما.

%100	%80	%70	%50	%0
always	often	usually	sometimes	never

- We use these words before the main verb or after (verb to be).
- تستخدم ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد (verb to be → "am - is - are - was - were").

- We always go to the sports centre.
- I sometimes go to the library.
- He often plays football with his friends.
- You usually help your mom and dad.



- Soha never goes to the shopping mall.
- Ahmed is always good to his friends.
- They are never in bed before 9 pm.

How often كم مرة - كم عدد المرات

- نجيب على السؤال البادئ بـ (How often) بإحدى طريقتين:
- إما باستخدام أحد ظروف التكرار:

- How often do you paint pictures? ↳ I usually paint pictures.
- How often does she help her mom? ↳ She sometimes helps her mom.
- How often does he tidy his room? ↳ He never tidies his room.

- أو بذكر عدد المرات:

- How often do you go to the club? ↳ I go to the club three times a week.
- How often does he brush his teeth? ↳ He brushes his teeth twice a day.

Exercises on Lessons 1 2

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

goes up – dry – temperature – degrees – variety

We have a nice .... of weather in Egypt, although it is usually very .... We have very hot summers and the .... sometimes goes to 50 .... in some places! Our winters are cooler, and the temperatures can go down to around 12 degrees.

2 Choose the correct word:

1. I (often play – play often – often playing) football after school.
2. She (sometimes reading – read sometimes – sometimes reads) English stories.
3. Samy (never go – goes never – never goes) fishing on Friday.
4. Ola (always helping – always helps – helps always) her mom.

5. Osama (is always – always is – always are) good at math.
6. I (am never – never am – never is) late for school.
7. Mothers always (look – looks – is looking) after their children.
8. Ahmed usually (go – goes – is going) to bed early.
9. My cat always (sleeps – is sleeping – sleep) in her basket.
10. She (always eats – always – eats always) all her sandwiches.
11. Fathers often (work – works – are working) day and night.
12. Teachers (give – gives – giving) us homework every day.
13. (What – How – Who) often do go to park?
14. How (many – much – often) does she buy chocolate? – She always buys chocolate.

3 Put the words in the present simple to make correct sentences:

1. speak English / I / always / English class / in my.
▶ ....
2. meat / She / red / eats / never / .
▶ ....
3. football / plays / He / with his friends / sometimes.
▶ ....
4. wake up / We / before 7 am / sometimes.
▶ ....
5. have / I / usually / a sandwich for lunch.
▶ ....
6. Ola / work / never / is / after / tired.
▶ ....
7. I / be / late / for class / never.
▶ ....
8. my friend / get up / early / sometimes.
▶ ....
9. it / be / sunny / here / usually.
▶ ....

4 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. It – rain – doesn't – usually – Cairo – in.
▶ ....

2. have – Egypt – We – a nice – in – weather.
▶ ....
3. favorite – What – your – weather – is?
▶ .... ?
4. knocked – I – the – on – door.
▶ ....
5. and – Lamia – Talia – shade – stayed – in the.
▶ ....
6. always – on Saturday – my – I – visit – grandparents.
▶ ....
7. tennis – play – you – often – How – do?
▶ .... ?
8. 8 pm – He – never – bed at – in – is.
▶ ....

5 Read the text, then answer the questions below:

The desert has a very special climate, with very hot days and very cold nights, when the temperature can go to 0 degrees. This means that the people who live in the desert try to keep cool in the day and warm at night. It doesn't often rain in Cairo. Now you can see why the Nile is so important for everyone in Egypt. It brings the water from the south. By the sea, it rains a lot more.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. People who live in the desert try to keep (warm – hot – cool) in the day.
2. By the sea, it (rains – snows – heats) a lot.

B Answer these questions:

3. How is the climate like in the desert?
▶ ....
4. Why is the Nile so important for everyone in Egypt?
▶ ....

Lessons 3 4 Science & Pronunciation & Math



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


nature الطبيعة


natural resources مصادر طبيعية


stay alive يظل على قيد الحياة


renew (v) يجدد


minerals معادن


fossil fuels وقود حفري


goods بضائع - سلع


economy اقتصاد

Natural resources from plants	Natural resources from animals	Mineral resources
fruit فاكهة	leather جلد	copper نحاس
nuts بندق	milk لبن	silver فضة
wood خشب	eggs بيض	tin cans علب معدنية
cotton قطن		oil بترول
		coal فحم
		gas غاز
		lead رصاص
		zinc زنك

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

clean energy	طاقة نظيفة	products	منتجات
transporting people	نقل الناس	furniture	أثاث - موبيليا
polluted (adj)	ملوث	fridge	ثلاجة
pipes	أنابيب	cooker	موقد - بوتاجاز

لاحظ أن:

كلمة "How" إن أتبعت بصفة فهي تسأل عن الصفة التي تليها.

How tall	ما طول	How many	كم عدد
How long	ما طول	How much	ما كمية
How high	ما ارتفاع	How much	ما وزن
How far	ما بعد	How much	ما ثمن - ما سعر
How old	ما عمر	How often	كم مرة - كم عدد المرات

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
pollute	يلوث	polluted	include	يشمل	included
work	يعمل	worked	use	يستخدم	used

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
sell	يبيع	sold	say	يقول	said
buy	يشتري	bought	take	يأخذ	took
grow	يزرع	grew	build	يبني	built



Pronunciation

How to distinguish the /p/ and /b/ sounds

/p/	
pear	كمثرى
pea	بازلاء
pull	يشد - يسحب
peach	خوخة

/b/	
bear	دب
bee	نحلة
bull	ثور
beach	شاطئ

- We make the sounds /p/ and /b/ at the front of our mouths, by pressing our lips together. But they are very different. The /p/ sound is unvoiced. This means air comes out of our mouth when we say it. Try it: put a piece of paper in front of your mouth. When you say /p/, the paper moves. The /b/ sound is voiced: the paper doesn't move when you say it. Try it!
- لاحظ الفرق بين نطق صوتي /p/ - /b/:
/p/ هو صوت من الأصوات الـ "unvoiced" أى عند نطق هذا الصوت لاتتحرك الأحبال الصوتية أثناء نطقه وهذا يعنى خروج بعض الهواء أثناء نطقه.
/b/ هو صوت من الأصوات الـ "voiced" أي عند نطق هذا الصوت يحدث تحرك فى الأحبال الصوتية ولا يخرج هواء.

Silent letters

- In English there are some words with silent letters – letters we don't pronounce.
- فى اللغة الإنجليزية يوجد بعض الكلمات التى بها حروف صامتة "silent" أى لا تنطق.

climb	يتسلق
lamb	صغير الخروف
hour	ساعة
island	جزيرة
castle	قلعة
sign	علامة - لافتة

knife	سكينة
knee	ركبة
write	يكتب
wrist	معصم
answer	إجابة - يجيب
two	اثنان

Math

Units of measurement
وحدات القياس

Length الطول

- To find out how long something is, we measure its length. To do this, we use kilometers (km), meters (m), centimeters (cm), and millimeters (mm).

1 m = 100 cm = 1,000 mm
1 cm = 10 mm
1 km = 1,000 m = 100,000 cm = 1,000,000 mm

Weight الوزن

- To find out how heavy something is, we measure its weight. To do this, we use kilograms (kg), grams (g), and milligrams (mg).

1 g = 1,000 mg
1 kg = 1,000 g = 1,000,000 mg

Natural resources

Our world is amazing. It gives us many things ① so we can have food, clothes, and build our houses. The things nature ② gives us are called natural resources ③. We can use these to stay alive ④ and keep healthy.
Some examples of natural resources are water, clean air, animals, forests, soil, fossil fuels like oil and coal, and minerals ⑤ like gold and copper ⑥.
Water is the most important of all natural resources because all living things need it to stay alive. We use it to drink, to give to our animals, and to grow plants. We also use it for cleaning, for clean energy, and for transporting ⑦ people and goods.
Clean air is also important to keep us and our crops healthy. We make furniture from trees. We grow food in the soil. Fossil fuels ⑧ like oil, coal, and gas are also natural resources. They give us energy for our houses and fuel for our cars. But fossil fuels make the air polluted and we can't renew ⑨ them.
Other natural resources are minerals, and these include gold ⑩, silver, tin, copper, lead ⑪, and zinc ⑫. We use gold and silver to make beautiful jewelry.

① أشياء
② الطبيعة
③ مصادر طبيعية
④ نبقى على قيد الحياة
⑤ معادن
⑥ نحاس
⑦ نقل
⑧ الوقود الحفرى
⑨ نجدد
⑩ ذهب
⑪ رصاص
⑫ زنك

Natural resources

We use the other minerals to make things like cell phones, pipes in our houses, cookers and fridges in our kitchens, computers, and cars.
All these natural resources are important for our economies ⑬.
We take the natural resources and use them to make new products. We then sell the products ⑭ to other countries and buy things too.

⑬ اقتصاداتنا
⑭ منتجات

Exercises on Lessons 3 4

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wood – water – minerals – energy – countries – fuels

We use natural resources every day in our lives. The most important natural resource is .... as we need it to survive. Clean .... is also very important. We use the .... from trees to make our furniture and houses. We get our energy from fossil .... As well as these, ... are also important for making things like fridges and cell phones. We use all these natural resources to make products to buy and sell to other ....

2 Read the following words loudly:

bee / pea	bull / pull	bear / pear
beach / peach	bee / pea	bull / pull
bear / pear	beach / peach	

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wrist – two – hours – knife – write – island – climbing

He was .... on an .... with his .... cats. He fell onto a beach and hurt his .... But he was very lucky – he had a .... so he could make a bandage and then .... a message in the sand. Two .... later, people came to save him!

4 Think and write:

1. 32,000 m = ...32...... km
2. 40 mm = ... cm
3. 12 km = ... m
4. 0.3 cm = ... mm
5. 1,800 m .... km

5 Think and write:

1. 7 kg m = ...7,000...... g
2. 2,000 g = ... kg
3. 3 g = ... mg
4. 0.3 cm = ... mg
5. 5,500 g = ... Kg
6. 5 kg = ... g

6 Write a paragraph of (25) words on the following:

"Our natural resources"

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....



Lessons 5 6 Writing & Project



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


get dark تظلم


get bigger تكبر


got wider توسع


twist تلتوي


destroy تدمر


hurt تجرح



might ربما


bits of houses قطع منازل


electric shock صدمة كهربائية


electric wires أسلاك كهربائية


power cut انقطاع التيار الكهربي


extreme heat حرارة قصوى


safe آمن


unsafe غير آمن



frightening مخيف


closer أقرب


lightning strikes صواعق البرق


heavy rain أمطار غزيرة


candle شمعة


torch كشاف

There is	يوجد (للمفرد)	**There was**	كان يوجد (للمفرد)
There are	يوجد (للجمع)	**There were**	كان يوجد (للجمع)

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
protect	يحمي	protected	open	يفتح	opened
destroy	تحطم	destroyed	close	يغلق	closed
start	يبدأ	started	move	يتحرك	moved
cover	يغطي	covered	try	يحاول	tried

Irregular verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

Present		Past	Present		Past
hurt	يجرح	hurt	wear	يرتدي	wore
see	يرى	saw	may	ربما	might
drive	يسوق	drove	can	يستطيع	could

Read and learn

I was at school with my classmates. Then it started to get dark. We went outside. Then I saw the tornado and it was very frightening. It was a very big, wide, black cloud. As it came near us, it was getting bigger and it was twisting around. We could see things in it, like doors and bits of houses! When it was closer, it got even wider and darker. We could see it was moving slowly, and we could see it was damaging buildings. The next day, we found out that the tornado hurt a lot of people, and destroyed many homes and other buildings.

How to keep safe in a storm كيف تنجو من العاصفة



☆ What might happen in a storm?

- There might be very strong winds.
- There might be heavy rain and lightning.
- It might not be safe to go outside – electric wires could fall.
- There might be a power cut.
- People on the street, in houses, or in cars might need your help.

☆ How can you protect yourself?

- Stay inside and keep dry.
- Make sure you have candles and torches – there might be a power cut.
- Contact your friends and family to check they are safe.
- Don't go anywhere by train – this could be unsafe.
- Help anyone who is afraid.
- Don't stand under trees in case lightning strikes .
- Don't stand near wires – they could fall and give you an electric shock.





Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Correct the red words:

One day, my family and I were driving through the desert to visit my cousins. After twenty minutes, I loked out of the window and saw a sandstorm. Soon, there were a lot of sand in the air outside the car and it was very difficult to sea. We closed all the windows, but it was now very dark. There was other cars on the road. Were they going to hit us? I was really scared. My father moved the car off the road and we stopped. We didn't see some more cars on the road, but the sandstorm moved very slowly. Then, suddenly, it moved away. We saw the son again and drove on through the desert!

2 Match the tips to the correct group. One tip matches both groups:

a. keeping safe in extreme heat: 1. ....

b. keeping safe in a sandstorm: 2. ....

1 Drink lots of water, even if you don't feel thirsty.	2 Wear a scarf to protect your face.	3 Try to spend time in cool buildings with air-conditioning.	4 Stay inside so the sand can't get in your mouth.
5 Open the windows when there's a cool wind.	6 Don't go outside. If you must go outside, stay in the shade.	7 Eat small, light meals.	8 If you're driving, try to get to the side of the road so you can stop your car.
9 If you're at home, make sure your windows are shut so no sand can get in.	10 Wear light, cool clothing.	11 Cover your head and face as much as possible.	12 Turn off airconditioning to stop the sand coming in.

3 Make a leaflet (منشور) about keeping safe in extreme weather:

☆ **Choose a type of extreme weather for your leaflet.**

Here are some ideas: sandstorms - extreme heat / cold - tornadoes - heavy rain / floods

....

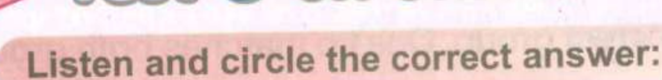
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Test 6 on Unit 6







Total 30

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (8Ms)

Our world gives us many things so we can have food, clothes, and build our houses. We can use natural resources to stay alive and keep healthy.
Some examples of natural resources are water, clean air, animals, forests, soil, fossil fuels like oil and coal, and minerals like gold and copper. Water is the most important of all natural resources.

1. (Oil – Water – Copper) and coal are fossil fuels.
2. Copper is a (mineral – fossil fuel – energy).
3. (Soil – Storm – Water) is the most important to stay alive.
4. (Gold – Oil – Coal) is one of the fossil fuels.

2 Read the following text and complete: (4Ms)

floods – droughts – pollution – Climate – temperature

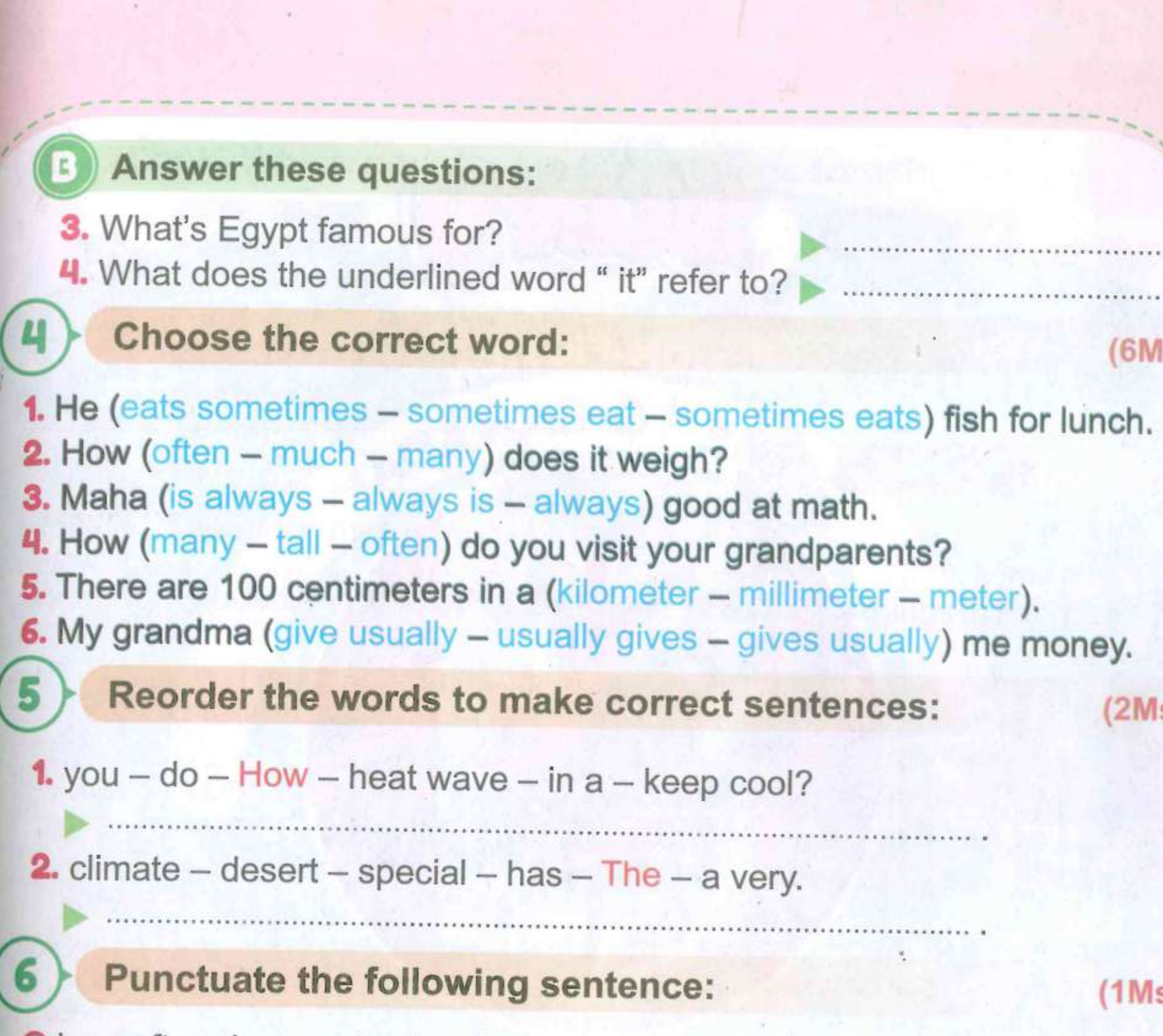
.... change is about how we are changing the weather with pollution. The .... is rising and the glaciers are melting. This means the sea levels are rising, too. When the sea gets higher, we get .... When the temperature rises we get .... because the water evaporates.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below: (4Ms)

Egypt is a beautiful Arab country in the north east of Africa. The first language in Egypt is Arabic. Egypt is famous for its fine weather, the pyramids, Egyptian museum, Sphinx, Khan El Khalili and lots of other things. The River Nile, the longest river in the world, runs through <u>it</u>. Most of the Egyptians live in the Nile valley because its soil is very rich, so farmers are able to grow many crops.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The people of Egypt speak (Egyptian – Arabic – English).
2. Most Egyptians live in the (desert – River Nile – Nile valley).



B Answer these questions:

3. What's Egypt famous for? ▶ ....
4. What does the underlined word " it" refer to? ▶ ....

4 Choose the correct word: (6Ms)

1. He (eats sometimes – sometimes eat – sometimes eats) fish for lunch.
2. How (often – much – many) does it weigh?
3. Maha (is always – always is – always) good at math.
4. How (many – tall – often) do you visit your grandparents?
5. There are 100 centimeters in a (kilometer – millimeter – meter).
6. My grandma (give usually – usually gives – gives usually) me money.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. you – do – How – heat wave – in a – keep cool?
▶ ....
2. climate – desert – special – has – The – a very.
▶ ....

6 Punctuate the following sentence: (1Ms)

- how often do you play tennis, heba
▶ ....

7 Write a paragraph of (25) words using the following elements: (5Ms)

"How is the weather like in Egypt?"

Ideas to help you: summer – winter – fall – spring – desert – coasts

....
....
....
....
....





Story

NON-FICTION

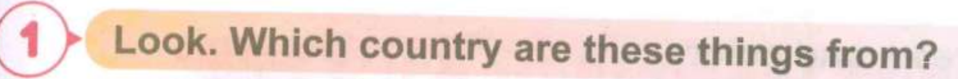
COME TO CANADA!

FICTION READER:

AMIR AND HIS LIZARD

BY LOUISA ESSENHIGH

ILLUSTRATED BY NATHALIE ORTEGA



1 Look. Which country are these things from?

1. **totem pole** قطب الطوطم
a pole on which totems are hung or on which the images of totems are carved.

2.  **maple leaf** ورقة القيقب
the leaf of the maple, used as a symbol of Canada.

3.  **maple syrup** شراب القيقب
syrup produced from the sap of certain maples, especially the sugar maple.

4.  **bear** دُب

2 Where is Maisie from? What does she say about the things in Exercise 1?

Hi, I'm Maisie. I'm from Canada and I love my country. I'm going to tell you some special things about it. Here we go!
Canada is north of North America and its capital is Ottawa. It's the second largest country in the world, after Russia. It has a really cool red and white flag with a **maple leaf** on it. Totem poles, which are sculptures, are very important to us. You can find them around Canada. They are about families in each place and tell stories about the people who live there. They are painted in bright colors, and are art, history, and a story all together! Here in Canada, we have lots of different **landscapes** and climates. Some parts of Canada are very cold. Some are warm. I love Canada's bears – they live in the cold woods and they're very beautiful. But they're a bit scary because they're very big, and sometimes very hungry!
The last thing I wanted to tell you about is **maple syrup**: it's sweet and very nice, and we eat it on pancakes for breakfast a lot. You have to try it! So that's my amazing country! Tell me about your country and what you love about it.

مرحبًا أنا مايسى. أنا من كندا وأحب بلدى. سأخبركم ببعض الأشياء الخاصة حول هذا الموضوع هيا نبدأ! تقع كندا شمال أمريكا الشمالية وعاصمتها أوتاوا، إنها ثانى أكبر دولة فى العالم بعد روسيا. لها علم أحمر وأبيض رائع حقًا مع ورقة قيقب عليها. أعمدة الطوطم، وهى منحوتات، مهمة جداً بالنسبة لنا. يمكنك العثور عليها فى جميع أنحاء كندا. هذه المنحوتات عن العائلات فى كل الأرجاء ويخبرون قصصًا عن الأشخاص الذين يعيشون هناك. إنها مطلية بألوان زاهية، وهى فن وتاريخ وقصة معًا! هنا فى كندا، لدينا الكثير من المناظر الطبيعية والمناخات المختلفة. بعض أجزاء كندا شديدة البرودة. بعضها دافئ. أحب الدببة الكندية – فهي تعيش فى الغابات الباردة وهى جميلة جدًا لكنها مخيفة بعض الشئ لأنها كبيرة وفى بعض الأحيان جائعة جدًا! آخر شئ أردت أخبارك به هو شراب نبات القيقب: إنه حلو ولطيف للغاية، ونحن نتناوله مع الفطائر على الإفطار كثيرًا. عليك أن تجربها! إذًا هذه هى بلدي المذهلة! أخبرنى عن بلدك وما الذي تحبه فيها.

3 Listen, read, and color:



Hi, it's Maisie again! One more thing I want to tell you about is our police. They're very kind and help keep us all safe. They have an awesome uniform, too – they wear it on special days.
First of all, they wear a light brown leather hat. It has a wide brim to protect their faces from the sun.
Then, they have a beautiful red jacket with a dark brown leather belt and long dark brown leather gloves.
Their pants are dark blue and have a yellow stripe down the side. Their boots are dark brown leather, too.
On normal days, their uniform is quite different – they wear a gray shirt, dark blue pants, and a hat. In the colder parts of Canada, they wear a very thick coat to keep warm.

مرحباً، أنا مايسى مرة أخرى! شيئ أخر أريد أن أخبركم عنه هو شرطتنا إنهم لطفاء للغاية ويساعدون فى الحفاظ على سلامتنا جميعاً. لديهم زي موحد رائع أيضًا. يرتدونها فى الأيام الخاصة. بادئ ذى بدء، يرتدون قبعة جلدية بنية فاتحة. لها حافة واسعة لحماية وجوههم من أشعة الشمس. بعد ذلك، لديهم چاكت أحمر جميل مع حزام جلدى بني غامق وقفازات جلدية بنية داكنة طويلة. سراويلهم أزرق غامق ولها شريط أصفر أسفل الجانب. أحذيتهم من الجلد البنى الغامق أيضًا. فى الأيام العادية، يكون زيهم مختلفًا تمامًا. يرتدون قميصاً رماديًا وسروالًا أزرق داكنًا وقبعة. فى المناطق الباردة من كندا، يرتدون معطفًا سميكًا جدًا للتدفئة.

4 Work with a partner. Discuss:

1. What do you think of the Canadian police uniform?
2. Imagine you are talking to Maisie. Draw and describe the Egyptian police summer uniform to her.



AMIR AND HIS LIZARD



Amir, Mariam, Mom, and Dad are having lunch together. Mom cooked Amir's favorite dish, molokhia and chicken. But Amir isn't happy. "What's the matter, Amir? Don't you like your lunch?" asked Mom. "The food is delicious, thanks, Mom," replied Amir. He sounded sad.

أمير، مريم، الأم والأب يتناولون الغداء معًا. أعدت الأم طبق أمير المفضل وهو الملوخية والدجاج لكن أمير ليس سعيدًا.
سألت الأم: ما الأمر يا أمير ؟ ألا تحب غدائك؟ أجاب أمير: "الطعام شهي شكرًا يا أمى" وبدا حزينًا.



"What's the matter, Amir?" asked Dad. "Don't you feel well?"
"I'm fine, Dad. But I didn't have a very happy day at school," replied Amir.
"Oh, no! You usually love school. What happened?"

سأل الأب" "ما الأمر يا أمير؟ ألا تشعر أنك بخير؟" أجاب أمير: "أنا بخير يا أبي. لكن لم يكن يومًا سعيدًا جدًا فى المدرسة". "أوه لا ! " أنت تحب المدرسة". ماذا حدث؟"



"We showed our favorite pet posters today," explained Amir. "But your poster was amazing!" said Mariam. "Why are you sad?"
"Well, everyone else's poster showed cats, rabbits, hamsters or fish – you know, pets everyone has. And my poster was about Lizzy, my lizard."

أوضح أمير: "قمنا بعرض ملصقاتنا للحيوانات الأليفة المفضلة اليوم. قالت مريم : " لكن الملصق الخاص بك كان مدهشًا! لماذا أنت حزين؟" حسنًا، كان ملصق كل شخص يعرض الحيوانات الأليفة لديهم مثل القطط، الأرانب ، فأر الهامستر أو الأسماك. أنت تعلم الحيوانات الأليفة المعتادة التى يمتلكها كل منهم وكان ملصقى عن ليزى، سحليتى.

"When I showed my poster, everyone laughed. They said, "What a strange pet!" And Youssef said, "Lizzy is ugly!"
said Amir, almost in tears.
"Listen," said Dad kindly. "People sometimes say things like that when they don't know enough information. The best you can do is to explain why Lizzy is such a good pet! Learn more about reptiles, and explain why they're amazing, not ugly!" "That's a good idea, Dad. I'll do that."
Amir felt happier and started to enjoy his molokhia.

عندما قمت بعرض ملصقي، ضحك الجميع. وقالوا: "يا له من حيوان أليف غريب!" قال أمير (باكيًا) أن يوسف قال أن "ليزي قبيحة!" قال الأب بلطف: "استمع، يقول الناس أحيانًا أشياء من هذا القبيل عندما لا يعرفون قدر كافي من المعلومات. أفضل ما يمكنك فعله هو إيضاح سبب كون ليزي حيوانًا أليفًا جيدًا! قم بتعلم المزيد عن الزواحف، ووضح سبب أن هذه الزواحف رائعة وليست قبيحة! "هذه فكرة جيدة يا أبي. سأفعل ذلك". شعر أمير بالسعادة وبدأ يستمتع بالملوخية.



Later that evening, Amir looked online. He found a reptile club nearby. He sent an email to ask if he could visit. He was very excited when he got an email saying, "Yes, you're very welcome to visit us!"

في وقت لاحق من ذلك المساء، بحث أمير عبر الإنترنت، وجد نادي الزواحف في مكان قريب. أرسل بريدًا إلكترونيًا ليسأل عما إذا كان يمكنه الزيارة. لقد كان متحمسًا للغاية عندما تلقى رسالة بريد إلكتروني تقول "نعم، نرحب جدًا بزيارتك لنا!"



A few days later, Dad drove Amir and Mariam to the reptile club. There, they met Hany, a reptile expert. He welcomed them and explained that he is a type of scientist called a herpetologist. "Like you, Amir, I was interested in reptiles, and now it's my job!"
Amir smiled. "Oh, I didn't know that someone who works with reptiles is called a herpetologist. What a cool job!" he said.

بعد أيام قليلة، قاد الأب السيارة بأمير ومريم إلى نادي الزواحف، وهناك التقيا بهاني، خبير الزواحف. فرحب بهم وأوضح أنه نوع من العلماء يُسمى عالِم الزواحف. كنت مهتم بالزواحف مثلك يا أمير والآن هي وظيفتي! "ابتسم أمير. قال: "أوه، لم أكن أعرف أن الشخص الذي يعمل مع الزواحف يُسمى عالِم الزواحف يا له من عمل رائع!"

Hany showed Amir and Mariam lots of different reptiles – snakes, lizards, geckos, and tortoises. "It's important to look after them well,
isn't it?" asked Mariam. "I like the tortoises. Do they live a long time?"
"Yes," replied Hany. "And be careful. You should read and learn about them.
All reptiles are an important part of the food chain, too. Tortoises can live to be 100 years old! Can you come with me on a field trip tomorrow?"
Amir and Mariam looked at Dad. "Of course!" Dad was excited too!

عرض هاني لأمير ومريم الكثير من الزواحف المختلفة – ثعابين وسحالي وأبراص وسلاحف. سألته مريم: "من المهم الاعتناء بهم جيدًا، أليس كذلك؟، أنا أحب السلاحف. هل يعيشون وقتاً طويلاً؟ أجاب هاني: "نعم. وتوخي الحذر. يجب أن تقرئي وتتعلمين عنها. جميع الزواحف جزء مهم من السلسلة الغذائية أيضًا. يمكن أن تعيش السلاحف حتى 100 عام! هل يمكنك أن تأتي معي في رحلة ميدانية غدًا؟" نظر أمير ومريم إلى الأب. فقال " بالطبع!" كان متحمسًا أيضًا!



Early the next morning, Dad, Mariam, and Amir met Hany at the club.
"It's important to have the right tools,
" Hany explained. "I love reptiles,
but I know some can be dangerous.
But you're safe with me!
Ready? Let's go!"
Soon, Hany, Dad, Mariam, and Amir left for a very special desert, which was not far from Cairo.

في وقت مبكر من صباح اليوم التالي، التقى الأب ومريم وأمير بهاني في النادي. وأوضح هاني، "من المهم أن يكون لديك الأدوات المناسبة، أنا أحب الزواحف، لكنني أعلم أنَّ بعضها يمكن أن يكون خطير. لكنكم بأمان معي! مستعدين؟ لنذهب! سرعان ما غادر هاني والأب ومريم وأمير إلى صحراء شديدة الخصوصية والتي لا تبعد عن القاهرة.

When they arrived, they spent some time looking around. Hany showed them the best places to look.
Suddenly, Amir found a gecko on a rock!
"Look!' he said. "What an amazing blue color! I thought all geckos were brown!"
"No, they can be different colors. Some of them can even change color!" said Hany. Amir was very happy.



عندما وصلوا، أمضوا بعض الوقت فى التجول. أوضح لهم هاني أفضل الأماكن للبحث. فجأة وجد أمير بُرص على صخرة! قال : انظر! "يا له من لون أزرق مذهل! كنت أعتقد أن الأبراص جميعها بنية اللون!
"لا يمكن أن يكونوا ألوان مختلفة. حتى بعضهم يمكنهم تغيير لونهم!" قال هانى. كان أمير سعيدًا جدًا.

Two weeks later, Amir was at school. Mr Bassam had something important to say: "A special guest is here to give a talk!" Amir loved talks. They were always interesting. "Who is it?" he wondered.



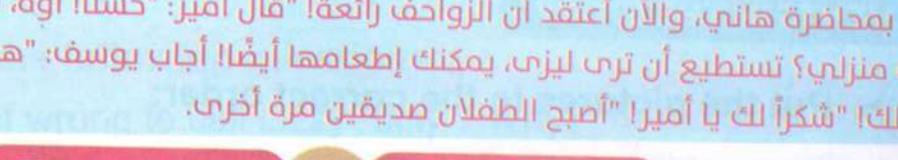
بعد أسبوعين، كان أمير فى المدرسة، كان لدى الأستاذ بسّام شيئًا مهمًا ليقوله: "لدينا ضيفًا مميزًا هنا لإلقاء محاضرة! يحب أمير المحاضرات، إنها دائمًا ما تكون شيقة. وتساءل أمير: "من هو؟"



It was a big surprise when Hany walked in! He talked to the boys about his job and protecting the environment. He brought some reptiles for the boys to hold. Of course, he chose Amir to be his helper! All the boys, even Youssef, thought it was really cool.

كانت مفاجأة كبيرة عندما دخل هانى! تحدث إلى الأولاد عن وظيفته وحماية البيئة. أحضر بعض الزواحف ليحملها الأولاد. بالطبع اختار أمير ليكون مساعده! كل الأولاد، حتى يوسف، اعتقدوا أن الأمر رائع حقًا.

After the lesson, Youssef spoke to Amir.
"I'm sorry, Amir," he said. "Lizzy isn"t ugly. I really enjoyed Hany's talk. And now I think reptiles are amazing!"
"That's OK," said Amir. "Oh, I know: why don't you come to my house? You can see Lizzy. You can feed it, too!"
"Awesome! Yes, please!" replied Youssef. "Thank you, Amir!"
The two boys were friends again.



بعد الدرس، تحدث يوسف إلى أمير. وقال: "أنا آسف يا أمير، ليزى ليست قبيحة. لقد استمتعت حقاً بمحاضرة هاني، والآن أعتقد أن الزواحف رائعة!" قال أمير: "حسنًا! أوه، أعلم: لماذا لا تأتي إلى منزلي؟ تستطيع أن ترى ليزى، يمكنك إطعامها أيضًا! أجاب يوسف: "هذا رائع! نعم من فضلك! "شكراً لك يا أميرا" أصبح الطفلان صديقين مرة أخرى.

Exercises on the Story

1 Look and write:

Amir – Dad – Hany – Mariam – Mom – Mr Bassam – Youssef – Lizzy

1.  ....
2.  ....
3.  ....
4.  ....
5.  ....
6.  ....
7.  ....
8.  ....

2 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Amir doesn't like Mom's molokhia.
2. Amir's poster is about his pet lizard.



3. Amir sends a letter to the reptile club.
4. Hany is a geologist.
5. Hany says that all reptiles are dangerous.
6. Mariam finds a blue gecko on a rock.
7. Hany gives a talk at Amir's school.
8. Amir invites Youssef to feed Lizzy.

▸ EVENTS IN THE STORY

1 Put the pictures in the correct order:

a.


b.


c.


d.


e.


f.


2 Read and match:

1. Mr Bassam is
2. Hany is
3. Youssef called
4. Amir found
5. Hany invited
6. Hany chose

a. Amir's lizard ugly.
b. Amir and Mariam on a field trip.
c. Amir to be his helper.
d. Amir's teacher.
e. a reptile club online.
f. a herpetologist.

3 Read and complete:

amazing – dangerous – happy – special – strange

1. At dinner, Amir wasn't very ....
2. Mariam thought that Amir's poster was ....
3. Some of Amir's classmates thought his pet was ....
4. Hany reminded Amir to be careful because some reptiles are ....
5. Mr Bassam introduced Hany as a .... guest.

4 Answer the following questions:

1. Was Youssef wrong to call Lizzy "ugly"? Why?
▸ ....
2. Why did Amir want to visit the reptile club?
▸ ....
3. What does Youssef think of Lizzy by the end of the story?
▸ ....
4. Do you think Amir can be a good herpetologist? Why?
▸ ....

5 Amir had a problem. What was it? How did he solve it? Look, read, and write:

1. What was Amir's problem?
▸ ....
2. What was Dad's advice?
▸ ....
3. Who did Amir contact? Why?
▸ ....
4. What did Mr Bassam do? How did this help?
▸ ....

6 What happened at the end? What made Youssef change his mind?

▸ ....
▸ ....

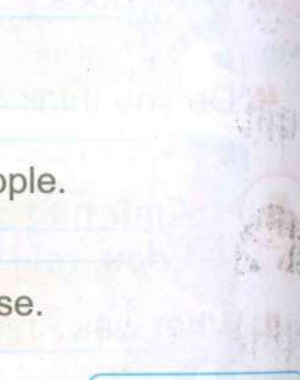





Narrator 1: Lovely tomatoes! Come and buy! How about buying some lovely red tomatoes?


Oh, I think we need some tomatoes. How much are they?


They're a good price: they're only three pounds for one kilogram.




OK. We'll have a kilogram, please.


How about buying some carrots too?


No, thank you.


Mom, please can we have a pineapple?


Hmm, yes, Ibrahim! Let's buy a nice juicy pineapple.


There you go. That'll be 20 pounds in total, please.


Narrator 2:
I really like coming to your house, Grandma.


I like it when you visit me, Nada.


We haven't got a mango tree in our garden at home. We've got a lemon tree.




I know. I'm lucky to have one. Would you like to have a mango now?


Yes, please! I would also like to have your mango and coconut mahalabia later. Have you got any coconut?


Yes, I bought some in the market this morning.


Narrator 3: Ashraf, will you come to the market with me?


Yes, of course. What do we need to buy?


We need to buy bread and rice. What would you like for lunch on Saturday? Uncle Faisal is coming.


Oh, I would like koshari, please. It's my favorite!


OK, are there any onions in the fridge?


No, there aren't. So, we need to buy bread, rice, and onions.


Narrator 4: OK, what do we need to get, Amal?


Mom says three lemons and some eggs.


Here are the lemons.


The eggs are over there. Oh, and chocolate too!


Is it on Mom's list?


No, it isn't. But can I have some, please?


OK, but don't eat it until after dinner, Amal!



Listening script


Jana, can you help me unpack the bags, please?


Yes, of course. Oh, good, you bought mangoes at the market, I love mangoes. Oh, and you bought chocolate. Mmm, delicious.


Put that in the cupboard, please. It's for dessert tomorrow, We only have chocolate on Saturdays - it isn't very healthy.


OK. Where shall I put the cookies?


Please put them in the top cupboard You can have one after school tomorrow, but just one - they aren't very healthy!


OK. I'll put the bananas in the fruit bowl on the table.


Thank you. Is the chicken in the fridge? It's for shawerma for lunch today.

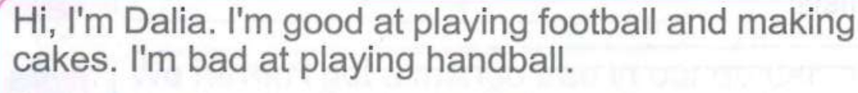

Yes, it's there with the carrots.


Thank you, Jana. Do you want Om Ali for dessert tonight? I bought a bag of nuts.

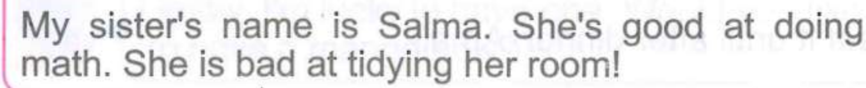

Yes, please, Mom! That's my favorite!



Listening script Unit 2 Lesson 2


Hi, I'm Dalia. I'm good at playing football and making cakes. I'm bad at playing handball.

Aser is my brother. He's good at playing tennis and he's bad at helping me in the kitchen!


My sister's name is Salma. She's good at doing math. She is bad at tidying her room!









Listening script Unit 2 Lesson 3


I love my sport - kicking a ball on a pitch is my favorite thing.

أنا أحب رياضتي - ركل الكرة في الملعب هو الشئ المفضل لي.


Being in a swimming pool and doing this sport is the best thing for me. I feel like a different person.

أن أكون في حمام السباحة وأمارس هذه الرياضة هو أفضل شئ بالنسبة لي. أشعر كأنني شخص مختلف.




I like the way I can do lots of different moves. I like high kicks best. My suit for this sport is white.

أحب الطريقة التي أقوم فيها بعمل الكثير من الحركات المختلفة أكثر ما أحب هي الركلات العالية. البدلة التي أرتديها لتلك الرياضة بيضاء اللون.




I love this sport because I'm very good at it. You play on a small court with walls all around. You have a small racket and you move very fast. You get really hot too.

أنا أحب هذه الرياضة لأنني جيدة. بها أنت تلعب في ملعب صغير تحيط به الحوائط لديك مضرب صغير وأنت تتحرك بسرعة كبيرة ويزداد جسمك سخونة.




I think it's an awesome sport and I practice a lot in the summer. They have tennis courts in the park and I go there with my friends.

أعتقد أنها رياضة رائعة وأنا أتدرب كثيرًا في فصل الصيف فهم لديهم ملاعب تنس في الحديقة وأنا اذهب هناك مع اصدقائي.







Listening script Unit 3 Lesson 1

Narrator: 1

Speaker : Youssef went to the shopping mall. He bought some striped pajamas.

Narrator :2

Speaker : Nesma went to the park. She took a spotted umbrella.

Narrator: 3



Speaker : Amira went to school. She wore her striped uniform.

Narrator: 4

Speaker : Wael played in the rain. He wore a coat and a spotted scarf.



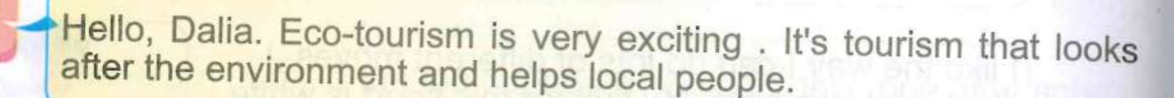
Listening script Unit 4 Lesson 3



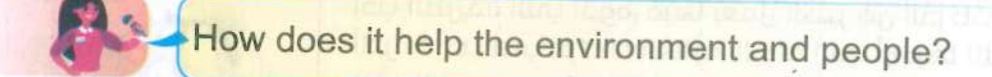
What is eco-tourism?



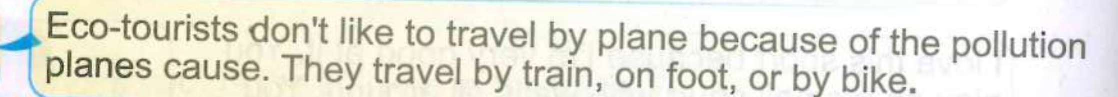
Hello, Sherif. Thank you for coming to talk to us. Sherif is a tour guide in Hurghada . Tell us about eco-tourism, please. What is it?



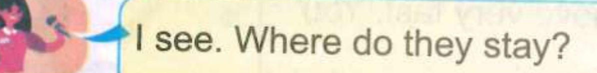
Hello, Dalia. Eco-tourism is very exciting . It's tourism that looks after the environment and helps local people.



How does it help the environment and people?

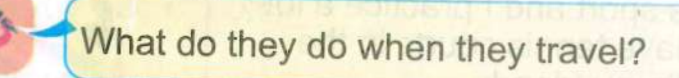


Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution planes cause. They travel by train, on foot, or by bike.



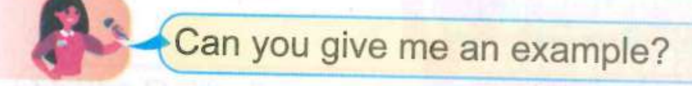
I see. Where do they stay?

They don't like big hotels. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses.



What do they do when they travel?

They like to learn about local wildlife projects and local culture.



Can you give me an example?

Of course. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects in the Red Sea, preserving the coral reefs and the sea animals. Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can dive and how they can be with the animals.

That sounds very good ! Thank you for your time, Sherif.



Listening script Unit 4 Lesson 3



1. Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after the environment and helps local people.

السياحة البيئية فكرة مدهشة. إنها تعتني بالبيئة وتساعد السكان المحليين.

2. Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the pollution that planes cause.

لا يحب السياح أصدقاء البيئة السفر بالطائرة بسبب التلوث الذي تسببه الطائرات.

3. They stay in small, local hotels or pay to stay in people's houses.

يقيم السياح أصدقاء البيئة في فنادق محلية صغيرة أو يدفعون مقابل الإقامة في منازل الناس.

4. They like to learn about local wildlife projects and local culture.

يحب السياح أصدقاء البيئة التعرف على مشاريع الحياة البرية المحلية والثقافة المحلية.

5. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the caral reefs.

في مصر لدينا بعض المشاريع الرائعة التي تعتني بالشعاب المرجانية.

6. Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can dive.

يأتي السائحين إلى البحر الأحمر ويخبرهم المرشدون أين يمكنهم الغوص.

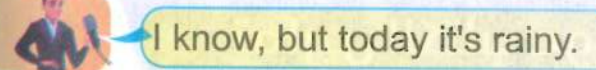


Listening script Unit 6 Lesson 1



Good morning, everyone! I'm bringing you the news of the weather in Egypt today. It's going to be rainy in Cairo.

Rainy in Cairo? How often does it rain in Cairo? It's always sunny there!



I know, but today it's rainy.

What about Sharm El-Sheikh?

It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh, but today we have some ice.


I don't believe it! What about Alexandria?


It's going to be windy. That's normal - it is sometimes windy in Alexandria.


Well, thank you. And, finally, what about Luxor?


Oh, this is very important : Luxor is going to have a storm, so stay at home!



Listening script Unit 6 Lesson 4



He was climbing on an island with his two cats. He fell onto a beach and hurt his wrist. But he was very lucky - he had a knife, so he could make a bandage and write a message in the sand. Two hours later, people came to save him!



امتحانات المراجعة والإجابات النموذجية لكل

تمارين الكتاب موجودين في ملحق الجرامر.